

# American Monthly Magazine

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VOL. IV.      WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH, 1894.      No. 3.

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## THE ANNALS OF ALBEMARLE.

BY MRS. MARY STUART SMITH.

It were presumptuous to seek to arrest the attention of a great Congress of forty-four States and fix it upon one county of a single State, were the object the exaltation of that small unit of a sublime whole. The situation is altered, however, when we consider that one of the most cherished aims of our Society is to garner every scattered grain of history, and that we shall never have a full granary if we neglect the reaping of any field, however small, however sequestered.

We would regard Albemarle, then, as typical of all, or any of the counties in the original thirteen colonies, and when we briefly show what rich material for historical research is found within her borders, we would only endeavor to stimulate all lovers of their country, especially the members of our own organization, to set themselves diligently to the study of the heroic past in their own neighborhood, town, or district. The name of this county is a strange misnomer. Albemarle signifies white clay, while its soil is really the reddest of red clay, as no one will ever forget who has had the privilege of beholding the rich crimson of her lands when upturned by the ploughshare in spring. How exquisitely it contrasts with the green of her wheat fields and the background of mountains, that vie with the arching heavens above in the brightness, yet softness of their blue.

The Duke of Albemarle's name was imposed with equal want of appropriateness, when his character is considered.

He was a haughty spendthrift nobleman, the very antipodes of the prevailing type of Albemarle settlers, a governor of Virginia who never set foot upon her soil. When Mr. Jefferson summoned a few prominent Virginian statesmen to confer with him at "Mountain Top," an inn situated on the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains, concerning the establishment of a great university, they unanimously selected its site near Charlottesville, four miles from Mr. Jefferson's residence, as the most central and healthy locality possible to attain. The great statesman of Monticello, with prophetic eye mapped out a great career for that institution, and the history of its foundation, showing how far Mr. Jefferson was in advance of his age as regards education, would itself fill a huge volume. From that time to this it has been a fountain of light and culture, diffusing beneficent influence from the center to the utmost boundaries of not only Virginia, but other States; and for this reason alone, it is no hyperbole to call Albemarle the heart of Virginia. Security may be proven to be a striking feature of its situation by reference to historical fact.

In the war of the Revolution, after the battle of Saratoga, three thousand British and Hessian prisoners having been captured, it was deemed advisable by the authorities to march them for safe keeping from New York to Albemarle county, Virginia, where they were all kept so securely for a full year that some of them concluded to settle in so pleasant a land, and there they remain to this day in the persons of their descendants. A great-great-grandfather of an honored member of our Chapter was slain while standing guard over those prisoners. Judge whether the particulars are not thrilling and worthy of record.

The Baroness Riedesel in her lively diary has furnished an interesting picture of things as they were in Albemarle, the shades being supplied by the corroborative report of Anbury, one of these same British officers, who afterward wrote an account of his experiences in America. A road near Charlottesville is still called "the Barracks Road," and to establish the site of the camp and to identify places mentioned by these writers and known to the oldest inhabitants, are portions of the task now set us to be ascertained in the near future.

Tarleton's attempt to seize the General Assembly of Virginia and Governor Jefferson in his own home at Monticello, that barely failed of success, is an incident that easily assumes a tinge of romance. Presidents Jefferson and Monroe had their cherished homes within this county, and President Madison just outside its borders, but near enough for the exchange of visits and almost daily correspondence. And yet the distinguishing characteristic of the inhabitants of Albemarle would hardly seem to correspond with the seclusion of their surroundings, for, from the beginning, this has been *enterprise*—bold and persevering, clear-sighted and determined, intelligent and public spirited. Let us ever have facts to prove premises.

Who were the pioneer discoverers of our measureless West save two Albermarle farmers, Meriwether Lewis and William Clarke, their names being still attached to two rivers that unite to form the mighty Columbia?

Dr. Thomas Walker, the founder of Charlottesville, was the first white man to tread the wilds of Kentucky, while George Rogers Clarke, from near by, performed stupendous feats of daring in the same State, winning the sobriquet of "Hannibal of the West," and better than that, living yet in the minds of Kentuckians as the stalwart deliverer of their progenitors from the ferocity of the Indians and French alike. And when the county seat was Milton, a mere hamlet on the banks of the Rivanna river, with no better vehicle of commerce than a flat boat, its inhabitants carried on direct trade with England. Imagine it—from Milton to London direct. Oh, the patience of pre-revolutionary times! The mind shrinks back in dismay from following the course of such merchandise to its destination, and the weary watch for returns.

Three United States ministers to foreign courts were at home in Albemarle, unassuming gentlemen farmers, viz : Hugh Nelson, minister to Spain ; William C. Rives to France ; Andrew Stevenson to England.

Albemarle is not one of the old counties of Virginia, having been founded only in 1744, but so far as patriotism goes, it was instinct with it from the beginning. If I were to give the roll of her most esteemed settlers it would include many familiar

names. A few in Revolutionary days were Thomas Mann Randolph, at Edge Hill; Dr. George Gilmer, Penn Park; Colonel Sam Carr, Dunlora; Colonel Edward Carter, of Blenheim; Judge Hugh Nelson, of Belvoir; and William Wirt, etc.

We have to record of the Albemarle of the present, that although our Society numbers too few, yet every patriotic enterprise set on foot under its auspices has been received with enthusiasm and cordially seconded. So widely dispersed, too, are its adventurous youth, that it is safe to assert that there is hardly a new city in the Union that does not boast some representative of this county, enbosomed as it is amid everlasting hills and yet far-reaching in the activities and influences as the restless ocean itself.



REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN OF WILTwyCK CHAPTER.  
D. A. R.

*From its First Meeting, February 18, 1892, to October 11, 1893. Read Before and Adopted by the Chapter November 2, 1893.*

On October 20, 1891, Mary Isabella Forsyth was appointed Regent, with power to form a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Kingston, New York.

The first meeting was held at the residence of Mr. A. H. Bruyn, the home of Miss Forsyth, on February 18, 1892, fourteen persons being present. The following officers were named, and at a later date their appointment confirmed by the Regent.

Mrs. Anna Van Vechten Kenyon, Registrar; Miss Mary Moncrieff Livingston, Secretary; Miss Sarah Crispell Bernard, Treasurer. The first twelve, or charter members, were as follows: Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth, Mrs. Mary Reynolds, Miss Petronella B. Forsyth, Mrs. Julia Dillon, Miss Sarah C. Bernard, Mrs. Mary L. Forsyth, Miss Sarah B. Reynolds, Miss Katharine B. Forsyth, Mrs. Anne F. D. B. De la Vergne, Mrs. Anna V. V. Kenyon, Miss Helen Ludlum, Mrs. Mary Swart Hoes Burhans.

Unfortunately, a difficulty in completing an application paper caused a delay in sending for the Charter, and when applied for, Mrs. Harrison, the President-General, was too ill to sign; and in the hope of obtaining Mrs. Harrison's signature, the Charter was delayed until death had made this impossible.

It bears date of November 2, 1892, and in addition to the names of the charter members already mentioned, are those of Katharine Ridenour, Recording Secretary, elected on October 11, 1892, and Mary Moncrieff Livingston, the original appointee for Corresponding Secretary, and elected to the same position on October 11, 1892. The Charter is signed by M. V. E. Cabell, Vice-President-General presiding, Mary L. Shields,

Recording Secretary-General, and countersigned by Louise Ward McAllister, State Regent of New York.

The Charter hangs in the old Senate House, and the writer is informed by the Senate House custodian that it is an object of much interest and of frequent remark. It is framed in elm, of wood from the old Senate House, and engraved on a solid silver plate is the name of the Chapter and the origin of the frame.

On March 25, 1892, Helen Ludlum, one of the charter members of our Chapter, was called Home. Miss Ludlum's interest in the Society was intense. The very last act of her life was making out the papers which proved her eligibility to the Society. The strength and sweetness of a consecrated life emanated even from her bed of pain, and the fortitude with which she bore so many years of suffering proved her a worthy descendant of Revolutionary heroes. Resolutions of loving respect were placed upon record, being the first official act of the Chapter at its meeting of November 3, 1892.

On the Fourth of July a tea was served at the Senate House between four and five o'clock P. M. The public was invited, and responded enthusiastically. The building was decorated with flags. This was the first public demonstration on the part of the Wiltwyck Chapter; an effort to fulfill one of the objects of the Society—"the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries."

At the regular monthly meeting in July, a committee was appointed to arrange for the proper observance of the one hundred and fifteenth anniversary of the final completion of the organization of the Government of the State of New York, on September 10, 1893. At the next regular meeting, Miss Bernard, as Chairman of the Committee, reported a programme arranged for the occasion, and it was resolved that the Senate House Association be invited to co-operate. The programme was as follows:

Overture—Selections.

Prayer—Rev. Dr. Burtzell.

Historical Address—Hon. Augustus Schoonmaker.

Poem—Selected—Mr. Henry Abbey.

Recitation—Star Spangled Banner—Miss Elizabeth Roosa, with band accompaniment.

Address—Honorable William Lounsbury, President Senate House Association.

Address—Judge A. T. Clearwater, member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

Doxology—Orchestra.

Benediction—Rev. C. S. Stowitts.

Music by Goeller's Band.

The ceremonies took place on the lawn at the rear of the Senate House. A stage was erected, which was carpeted and decorated with flags and flowers. A painting of George Clinton hung above, draped with the flag of our country. Seated on the stage were Hon. David Kennedy, mayor of the city, who presided; Rev. Dr. Burtsell, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church; Judge Alphonso T. Clearwater, a Son of the Revolution; Judge Augustus Schoonmaker; Hon. William Lounsbury, the poet; Henry Abbey, and the Rev. C. S. Stowitts, pastor of the Rondout Presbyterian Church. The day was delightful, and its celebration long to be remembered in the annals of the Wiltwyck Chapter. The press recognition was very general, representing the leading journals of the city, county, and city of New York. Letters of regret were read from Governor Flower, Hon. Hamilton Fish and Hon. John Bigelow, which, through the courtesy of the committee, are preserved with the archives of the Chapter.

At a regular meeting held on October sixth, Mrs. Burhans moved that the Chair appoint a committee of three, of which the Regent should be one, to draft by-laws for the Chapter and report at the annual meeting of October eleventh.

Mrs. Kenyon, presiding, appointed Miss Forsyth, Mrs. Burhans and Miss Katharine Ridenour as such committee, and report was made as resolved at the meeting of October eleventh. The by-laws were based upon the National Constitution and the by-laws of the Mary Washington Chapter of the District of Columbia, and when accepted, article by article, on November third, they represented an adaptation to practical use, the result of most careful and conscientious thought and intense study. The committee, recognizing even at this early date the ambiguity and possible abuse of the expression, "Mother of such a patriot," in the eligibility clause of the National Constitution, threw about it a safeguard already

adopted by the Mary Washington Chapter in the form of the following proviso, "or from the mother of such a patriot, provided the loyalty of the mother is established, as well as the child from whom applicant descends," thus making entrance to the Wiltwyck Chapter impossible without proving the loyalty of the applicant's lineal ancestor. Be it said with joy, we, as members of the Wiltwyck Chapter, can clasp hands as true Daughters of the American Revolution. We are, in fact, what we have recorded ourselves, *descended* from those men and women who helped to achieve American independence.

The amendment clause by its too great stringency, was a source of anxiety to members of the committee, and on February 2, 1893, a resolution was recorded giving permission to alter the amendment clause, with the written consent of three-fourths of the members of the Chapter. The committee appointed by the Chair was Mrs. Burhans and Mrs. Hardenburgh. This work has been accomplished, the amendment accepted, and the act was recorded on October 5, 1893. For eleven months the by-laws have been subjected to the practical test of use, and on all occasions to the present time, have proved a help rather than a barrier to the smooth working of the Chapter machinery. A copy of the by-laws, through the courtesy of the Hospital Committee, was placed in the cornerstone at the dedicatory exercises of the hospital.

October eleventh being the day designated by the Constitution of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the election of officers, the Daughters met in the trustees' room of the Kingston Savings Bank.

The following officers were elected : Mary Isabella Forsyth, Regent; Sarah B. Reynolds, Vice-Regent ; Mary M. Livingston, Corresponding Secretary ; Katharine Ridenour, Recording Secretary ; Anna V. V. Kenyon, Registrar ; Mrs. Charles Burhans, Historian.

This dates the official birth of the Chapter, which at the time numbered twenty-six members. The name of Wiltwyck was adopted, being the charter name of the village of Kingston. It signifies wild man's town, the site upon which the village was built being a gift from the Indians to the new settlers.

The Holland orange was adopted as the Chapter color. It was also voted that as October sixteenth was the one hundred and fifteenth anniversary of the burning of Kingston, and falling on Sunday, that the pastors of the various churches should be asked to make mention of it from their pulpits; which was done.

The Chapter at this time accepted the invitation of Mrs. James D. Wynkoop, of Hurley, a Chapter member, to lunch with her on Monday, the seventeenth, in commemoration of the flight of the defenseless women and children when the place was burned by the British, October 16, 1777, as ordered by the British General Vaughn. A short programme was rendered, consisting of the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner." A sketch relative to the burning of Kingston, written by Mrs. James Van Deusen, a Chapter member, was read by Miss Elizabeth Roosa, and resolutions adopted with reference to Columbus Day, the twenty-first of October, Burgoyne's surrender to General Gates, at Saratoga, October seventeenth, and thanks to Mrs. Wynkoop for the many delightful features of the occasion.

And now, from seasons of commemoration and festivity, we, as a Society, are called to the house of grief and mourning. Caroline Scott Harrison, the beloved President of our Society, and wife of Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, has passed from time to eternity. On the morning of October twenty-fifth, at twenty minutes of two, the long vigil of pain and weakness and weariness was over. In the winter of 1890-1891 Mrs. Harrison suffered from a severe attack of la grippe, and while it was thought that her trip with Mr. Harrison to the Pacific Coast had restored her health, she never again seemed fully well, and neither the balmy air of Fortress Monroe or the invigorating atmosphere of Loon Lake could stay the ravages of the insidious disease to which she finally succumbed. The funeral services in the East Room of the White House were simple and of short duration. The body-bearers were chosen from the watchmen and messengers of the White House, and on October twenty-eighth the beloved remains were lowered to their last resting place in the family burial plot in Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis, Indiana.

By request of Mayor Kennedy the following was published in the morning paper of October twenty-eighth.

"OFFICE OF THE MAYOR, CITY HALL,  
"KINGSTON, NEW YORK, *October 28, 1892.*

"I would most respectfully request that the bells of the city be tolled for fifteen minutes, from twelve o'clock m. on Friday, October twenty-eighth, during the burial services of the wife of the Chief Magistrate of these United States, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, as a token of our loyalty and respect.

"DAVID KENNEDY, *Mayor.*"

At a regular monthly meeting of the Wiltwyck Chapter held November 3, 1892, the usual order of business was temporarily suspended and resolutions of sympathy were adopted, a copy of which was sent to President Harrison, and also to THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, which appeared in the Magazine of November, 1892.

A letter to Miss Forsyth from Miss Ella Lorraine Dorsey gives a pathetic account of the funeral services at the White House, and through the courtesy of Miss Forsyth, it is preserved with the archives of this Chapter.

At this meeting of the Chapter Mrs. Bruyn, Mrs. Lawton, Mrs. Connelly and Miss Deyo were elected as members of the first local Board.

At the meeting of November third a motion was made to send ten dollars from the Chapter Treasury toward the fund for a portrait of Mrs. Harrison, which by private Chapter subscription was increased to twenty-five dollars. This amount was sent, and the letter from Mrs. E. H. Walworth acknowledging its receipt, is among the archives of the Chapter.

At the regular monthly meeting of January 2, 1893, the Regent spoke briefly and for the first time, upon the subject of the proposed amendment to the eligibility clause of the National Constitution, and requested the Chapter to give the subject its consideration. At the meeting of February second the Chapter adopted the following resolutions, as offered by Mrs. Burhans, deferring any decision on the subject to a future date, which were read by the Regent in the Congress of 1893.

WHEREAS, The advisability of an alteration in the eligibility clause of the Constitution of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, that it may express more definitely the object and aims of the Society, is to be considered at the coming Continental Congress in February, 1893; and

WHEREAS, The National Board has recommended that all Chapters will suspend action on this subject until after the next Congress, as no definite action will be taken by the National Society until the Continental Congress in February, 1894;

*Resolved*, That the Wiltwyck Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of the City of Kingston, County of Ulster, and State of New York, desires to act in accordance with the suggestion of the National Board, and will reserve its decision to a future date,

*Resolved*, That the Regent of the Wiltwyck Chapter shall read these resolutions in Congress assembled February, 1893.

On the evening of Friday, February twenty-fourth, commemorative services in honor of the memory of General Washington were held in the auditorium of the First Reformed Church. Notwithstanding the exercises had been deferred on account of the heavy snow-storm, the meeting was in every way a success. The pulpit was enveloped in the folds of an immense flag, and the draping of national flags all about was simple and artistic. The clergymen of the city were invited to be present and conduct the exercises. The members of the Fourteenth Separate Company, New York State National Guard, acted as ushers, and representatives of the Grand Army Posts were present in a body. The music was conducted by W. Whiting Fredenburg, and the following programme was rendered :

Invocation—Rev. Dr. J. G. Van Slyke.

Hymn—"America."

Scripture Lesson—Rev. Mr. Hicks.

Prayer—Rev. J. F. Williamson.

Original Hymn.

Address—"Washington as a Man"—Rev. S. D. Noyes.

Address—"Washington as a Soldier"—Rev. D. H. Hannaburgh.

Hymn.

Address—"Washington as a Statesman"—Rev. C. S. Stowitts.

Address—"Washington as the Father of His Country"—Rec. H. W. Sherwood.

Reading of Washington's Letter to the Dutch Reformed Church of Kingston—Rec. L. T. Wattson.

Singing—"The Star Spangled Banner"—By the audience, standing.

Benediction—Rev. Dr. C. S. Van Santvoord.

The hymn given below, and written by Miss Forsyth expressly for the occasion, was sung.

#### WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY HYMN.

We praise Thee, O God, for thy hero of old;  
Through Thee was his spirit made steadfast and bold  
To do and to dare, that the land of his birth  
Glad freedom should win and should offer to earth.

Where patriot-dust lies beneath and around,  
Where foemen once trampled this long-hallowed ground,  
We gather—our hearts and our voices to raise,  
And echo our forefathers' tribute of praise.

For him who came forward at Liberty's call  
To offer his country his best—yea, his all—  
We bless Thee. Like him we are bending the knee;  
Like him, take the oath of allegiance to Thee.

The sword of Thy Spirit the weakest makes strong  
To combat with ignorance, error and wrong.  
We need not the pillar of cloud nor of flame;  
Our fathers have taught us to trust in Thy Name.

To the mind of the writer these anniversary exercises were the most unique, the most educational, and in many ways the most satisfactory in the history of the busy life of the Wiltwyck Chapter.

In the Kingston *Leader* of Saturday, April 8, 1893, there appeared a prolonged explanatory notice of the proposed Liberty Bell, asking for contributions therefor, and signed by Mrs. W. S. Kenyon, Jr., Mrs. W. H. Connelly, Miss H. F. Codwise, Mrs. C. F. Shultz and Miss S. M. Hardenburgh, committee for the Wiltwyck Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The response was prompt and generous, and the name of each donor, with a list of articles given, is preserved with the archives of the Chapter.

On Thursday, June eighth, through the kind invitation of Mrs. Clifford D. Gregory, of Albany, a member of our Chapter, a delegation of nine members of the Chapter were entertained at luncheon on the appointed occasion of the casting of the Columbus Liberty Bell. Mrs. Gregory and her sister, Mrs. Wynkoop, also a Chapter member, met the party at the train and escorted it to the Senate Chamber of the Capitol, where were gathered the members of the Liberty Bell Committee, representing the Daughters of the American Revolution, prominent Albanians and others. The meeting was called to order by William C. McDowell, of Newark, New Jersey, representing the Human Freedom League and chairman of the Columbian Liberty Bell Committee, followed by a few words of greeting from Mayor Manning.

Addresses were made by representative men and women from various parts of the country. The Wiltwyck Chapter being recognized, in the absence of the Regent, a few words were said by Mrs. Burhans, the Chapter Historian. After the exercises at the capitol were completed, the Chapter representatives were driven about the city, and arrived at one o'clock at the delightful residence of their hostess, Mrs. Gregory. It was a balmy June day, and the window sashes being raised, the wind played and gamboled in the folds of our national flags, which were draped in profusion between the connecting rooms. A delicious luncheon, artistically served, was appreciated by hungry stomachs and happy hearts, and when we felt that hospitality had reached its utmost limit, favors came flitting around the table in the form of pass tickets to and from Troy, presented by Mrs. Appleton, a Chapter member and mother of Mrs. Gregory.

On arriving at the McMeely foundry in Troy, a disappointment awaited us, although already announced. The massive wooden beam which supported the mould had given away, the mould had dropped upon the core, and the casting was deferred. Nothing daunted, we gathered up the sunbeams, drove away the shadows and determined to enjoy what and all we could. We saw the pit which held the core, with tons of material lying about, and as we left the foundry the magnificent chimes which had been made for St. Patrick's Cathedral

were playing "The Star Spangled Banner." The bell was finally and successfully cast on the evening of June twenty-second. It measures seven and a half feet in diameter, and weighs thirteen thousand pounds. Appropriate texts from Scripture are moulded upon the sides, and it is said that at least one hundred thousand persons have donated toward the material.

On the Fourth of July, 1893, the Chapter held its second annual public reception at the old Senate House. The building was decorated within and without, flags were flying about the city, and the registry book showed a large attendance.

In obedience to a strong conviction that the long-delayed development of the subject of the eligibility amendment should be brought before the Chapter, the following resolutions were offered by Mrs. Burbans, and passed by the Chapter at its regular monthly meeting of July sixth.

WHEREAS, An amendment to the Eligibility Clause of the Constitution of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was acted upon by the National Society at its Congress of 1893 with a more than two-third vote in its favor ; and

WHEREAS, At the coming Congress of 1894 this amendment will be acted upon for its final acceptance or rejection by the National Society ; and

WHEREAS, On October eleventh this Chapter will elect its delegate to the National Congress, who will be instructed to vote as the majority of the Chapter may direct ; therefore,

*Resolved*, That an opportunity be afforded each and every member of this Chapter thoroughly to discuss this subject in Chapter meetings, whether regular or special, so that each member may thoroughly understand the proposed amendment and the reasons therefor, to the end that the recorded vote of Wiltwyck Chapter may be honest, unprejudiced and intelligent, grounded in the personal conviction of each and every one who casts her ballot.

It was resolved in order to bring the question unprejudicedly before the minds of the Chapter, that papers be written developing the various sides of the subject. Miss Forsyth and Mrs. Burbans were appointed to write these papers, which were

prepared and read before the Chapter at a special meeting on September thirteenth, and both of which have been published in THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

And now the days of physical enervation and summer travel have caught the Wiltwyck Chapter, and we dip our oars lazily in the rippling waters, or roll ourselves over in the surging wave, and for a while, at least, let patriotic effort resolve itself into a personal effort to gather up strength and enthusiasm for the coming season, when, hark! on September third, before we were "cooled off" from the summer heat, in obedience to a resolution passed at a special meeting of June fourteenth, that Kingston must be burned in historic memory on the sixteenth of October, the Chapter is "called to arms." Sub-committees were appointed, and the following programme arranged, which was inclosed with each invitation :

1777—1893.

The Wiltwyck Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of the City of Kingston, County of Ulster, and State of New York, requests your presence on Monday, October 16, 1893, to commemorate the one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of the burning of Kingston by the British.

Guests of the Chapter will be met on the arrival of trains and escorted to their various places of entertainment.

At one p. m. the Chapter and its guests are invited to a luncheon by the Misses Forsyth, where at two p. m. visitors representing the Society will be formally welcomed by the Chapter, and an opportunity will be given for brief addresses.

At three p. m. carriages will be furnished for a drive to Hurlley—three miles distant—where the Chapter and its guests will be entertained by Mrs. James D. Wynkoop, in one of the historic houses that sheltered the homeless women and children of Kingston during its burning, October 16, 1777.

At eight p. m. public exercises will be held in the State Armory, with the aid of the Fourteenth Separate Company, National Guard, State of New York. There will be addresses by General George H. Sharpe, of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and by General A. W. Greely and General Horace Porter, who are members of the Society of the Sons of

the American Revolution and also members of the Advisory Board of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mr. Henry Abbey, of Kingston, New York, will read an original poem.

An opportunity will be given the guests to visit many buildings of Revolutionary interest in the old part of the city, including the Senate House, wherein was held the first Senate of New York State, the old Dutch Church, and a number of private residences.

KINGSTON, NEW YORK, *Monday, September 25, 1893.*

The incendiary torch of the British General John Vaughn burned dimly as compared with the lighted enthusiasm of the "Daughters."

Shall that act of vengeful hate and insult to the then Capital of our State pass unnoticed on this, its one hundred and sixteenth anniversary and the Daughters say "No?"

Invitations were extended to all national officers, State Regents and Chapters from the State of New York, many of whom responded. We caught our first inspiration for the day in the Revolutionary residence of Mr. A. H. Bruyn, the home of the Misses Forsyth, where the family portraits of brave men and women of "ye olden times" looked down upon us from their time-honored niches. There was the portrait of Colonel Jacobus Severyn Bruyn in full uniform, the great-grandfather of Miss Forsyth, who after equipping a regiment at his own expense, led them forth to battle, and was finally incarcerated on that most hated of prison ships, the "Jersey." Colonel Bruyn finally came home to his affianced and well nigh heart-broken bride.

After luncheon informal words of greeting were spoken by Miss Forsyth, Regent, and Mrs. Burhans, Historian of the Chapter, and responded to by Mrs. Cabell, Mrs. Walworth, Mrs. Dickins, Mrs. McLean and others.

Mrs. Wynkoop having said: "As the Wynkoop homestead sheltered your ancestors *then* let it shelter their children now. Come to Hurley." And to Hurley we went.

The Wynkoop homestead lies at the base of the Hurley Mountain, and while to some extent it has been modernized by

a large addition, the venerable walls are standing as in the days of 1777. On entering, one's attention is immediately arrested by a portrait of Colonel Wynkoop, the Revolutionary ancestor of Mr James D. Wynkoop, the present owner. It was painted in 1742, when a lad of but eight years. Colonel Wynkoop was appointed June 30, 1775, major of the Third Regiment under command of Colonel James Clinton, and was promoted to colonel of the same regiment April 11, 1776, serving with distinction in the war. Across the portrait is seen the sword carried by Colonel Wynkoop throughout the war.

Luncheon was served, our picture taken, and all too soon we were flying back to Kingston for the evening exercises.

The State Armory was decorated with flags and bunting, the stage improvised for the occasion being additionally beautified with flowers and potted plants. The programme, as already stated, was interspersed with music by Goeller's Band. Miss Basch's exquisite voice seemed attuned to the occasion ; the chorus of male voices conducted by Professor William H. Rieser made the air resound with patriotic melody. A more delightful trio of speakers it would be difficult to select, and the Wiltwyck Chapter will ever hold in faithful remembrance the impetus derived from the carefully prepared and patriotic addresses of Generals Sharpe, Greely and Porter. It is estimated that at least three thousand persons were present at the evening exercises.

The following is the text of the original poem as rendered by Mr. Abbey, and it is based upon a time-honored tradition. The Van Steenbergh house is occupied to-day by the kin of the heroine of Mr. Abbey's poem.

#### A COLONIAL BALLAD.

It was winter in New York and the British held the town ;  
For the Colonies, in arms, were inflamed against the Crown.  
There was danger in the air, and it frowned on either side ;  
But the city, ne'ertheless, had of gayety a tide.  
Officers, in coats of red, lightly butterfyed about,  
Flitting round the human flowers at reception, ball and rout.

Miss Van Steenbergh, Kingston's belle, and of urban fair renown,  
Paid a visit's flying gold, at the Season's height, in town.  
She had charms of grace and wit ; she could feign a pretty sigh

For a hapless lover's case, with a twinkle of the eye.

"Sweetest girl that I have seen, and as beautiful as dawn,"

Looking on her at a ball, said the British General Vaughan.

At a formal word or two, soon their hands and glances met,

And he led her, like a king, in the courtly minuet.

Many candle-groups of wax lighted up the tripping hall;

Flutes and viols, perfumes, dress, swayed the senses, raptured all;

But the music of one voice, and one face, too soon withdrawn

From his dazzled, ardent eyes, filled the heart of General Vaughan.

When the winter days were past, and the spring and summer spent,  
Up the Hudson General Vaughan for a vengeful deed was sent.

In the mid-October haze boding leaves were fiery red.

Up the river sailed the fleet and the doughty "Friendship" led.

She had twenty guns and more. Friendship? Such we found indeed!

News about the coming fleet spurred ahead with anxious speed.

There were seven ships in all, and of galleys just a score;

There were sixteen hundred troops whom the ships and galleys bore.

Kingston, "nest of rebels" bold, heard the certain news with dread,

That the place was doomed to burn, specious Rumor grimly said.

There could be but slight defense, well the menless village knew;

They must flee with what they might, Duty's trumpet harshly blew.

Fresh with the morning came the fleet to the mouth of Rondout creek,  
Which, with two redoubts, like tongues full of rage began to speak.

From the decks flashed swift replies, scarcely more than fume and  
threat,

Nothing hushed the loud redoubts but the charging bayonet.

As when some undaunted bird on a flock makes wild attack,

And the ruffled leave the flock, overpower and drive him back,

So a patriot galley now, that against the fleet made war,

Adverse galleys turned upon—up the Rondout harried far.

Then began the British march, guided by a captured slave,

To malign, with fire and sword, Kingston folk for being brave.

Up the hills, across the plains, with the Catskills looking down,

Into Kingsion marched the troops of the arbitrary Crown.

To the houses and the barns, right and left the torch was plied,

Roaring conflagration burst from the roofs on every side.

Pillage, got of robber blood, did its petty, coward shames;

Villagers in flight look back and beheld their homes in flames.

All great things, ere they are won, toil and sacrifice require,

And this, in the New World, was Liberty's first altar-fire!

But a gentler flame upflares here beside the flame of war;

To the fair Van Steenbergh's home it was more than bolt and bar.

"Yonder stands," said General Vaughan, "an abode of wit and grace;

Colonel! it is my command; let no harm befall the place!"

So that house alone was spared ; even to this hour it stands,  
A remembrancer in stone of Colonial days and hands.  
It is said, our Kingston belle with her lover had no part,  
Cupid's Tory arrow glanced from her Continental heart.

This was followed by the rendition of the " Birthday Song," by Miss Basch. Miss Basch has a beautiful voice of great power, and yet devoid of the slightest approach of harshness. She was applauded so persistently by the audience that she was compelled to give an encore.

Ninety-one letters of acceptance and regret were received, among them a charming letter of regret from Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, President-General National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Among national officers who honored the occasion with their presence were : Mrs. William D. Cabell, President Presiding, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution ; Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization of Chapters ; Mrs. F. W. Dickins, Treasurer-General : Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., Honorary State Regent of New York ; Mrs. Newcomb and Mrs. Philips, Honorary State Regents of Connecticut, representing the State Regent, Mrs. DeB. Randolph Keim ; Mrs. W. W. Shippen, State Regent of New Jersey ; Mrs. Jesse Burdett, State Regent of Vermont, and Mrs. A. Leo Knott, State Regent of Maryland.

The addresses on the occasion of the sixteenth are to be printed in the form of a souvenir, the work being entrusted to a most competent committee, composed of Miss Sarah Crispell Bernard, chairman, and Mrs. William Lawton, Jr., and published by the voluntary aid of the Chapter.

On Saturday, October fourteenth, two days preceding the celebration of the burning, there was a special meeting of the Chapter, called by the Secretary, at the residence of Mrs. J. C. F. Hoes, the home of Mrs. Burhans. Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., Honorary State Regent, being present, addressed a few words to the Chapter, and was followed by Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization, who, by previous invitation, spoke at length upon the subject of " Our Society, its Aims and Objects."

Mrs. Walworth was conducted to the arm chair owned and used by one of Mrs. Burhan's ancestors, Judge Peter I. Swart, of Schoharie County, who after serving his country in the war of the Revolution, and having been promoted to various civil positions of trust and responsibility, sat in the House of Representatives during the Jefferson administration, 1807-1809.

And now this tale is told. It is to you, ladies, that this almost unprecedented prosperity of the Wiltwyck Chapter is due. Not only have you responded to, but you have again and again sounded the call to work. No one knows better than your Historian, who has been identified with the work of the Chapter from its second meeting, what has been done and the sources whence these efforts have emanated. And she to-day would place the laurel, not upon one, but upon each and every brow of the many Daughters who have so earnestly worked for the prosperity of the Wiltwyck Chapter.

To-day we number fifty-eight members, and the growth in numbers, in mental expansion, in executive ability, in the courage of personal conviction, is a promise for the future usefulness of the Chapter, which should carry with it a sense of personal responsibility to each and every member to come forward with stout hearts and willing hands to the work which it is given us to do.

MARY SWART HOES BURHANS,  
*Historian Wiltwyck Chapter.*

KINGSTON, NEW YORK.

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Since this report was received the Wiltwyck Chapter has declared itself for the amendment to the Eligibility Clause of the National Constitution, Daughters of the American Revolution, by a vote of thirty-one to seven, being a majority of its entire membership, and has so instructed its Regent and Delegate, by resolution, to cast the Chapter's vote in the Congress of 1894. Copy of ballot used: "I vote ..... on the proposed amendment to Sections 1 and 2, Article III, of the National Constitution, D. A. R."

The writer desires to state that she has purposely omitted all mention of the Revolutionary houses and buildings of interest in Kingston. The subject is so large in legendary interest that it deserves a niche of its own in some future number of the Magazine.

## THE WOMAN'S KINGDOM.

*For the Congress of Representative Women, Chicago, Illinois, May, 1893.*

*by Mary Morton Thompson,  
Regent of Buffalo Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.*

Many centuries ago, in an Oriental kingdom, the wholesale destruction of a race within its boundaries was planned by its foes. This scheme was brought to naught by the intervention and diplomacy of a woman—a queen—who herself belonged to the doomed people. The urgency of the matter laid before her was enforced by this plea : “Who knoweth whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a time as this?”

Such a question might be addressed to American women at the present time, when the principles of government are assailed by foes without and within ; when anarchy is miscalled freedom and the broadest license deemed liberty of conscience ; when the tide of immigration casts upon our shores the refuse population of European countries, and receive a practical answer.

Never was there a time when woman's work assumes such proportions as now, or reaches in so many directions. Indeed, so important and beneficial have the agencies controlled by women become that the last decades of the nineteenth century may fitly be termed the Woman's Kingdom.

Nearly every need of suffering humanity is met by woman's work, and it is pleasant to remember that the quick human sympathy of to-day is the evolution of centuries, the broadening and spreading into different channels of the loving service rendered to the Divinest of all Sufferers.

“She, when all others shrank, could danger brave—  
Last at the cross and earliest at the grave.”

Nor is the marked mental activity of the woman's kingdom a sudden development of the century. History shows that women have been distinguished as rulers. Their wise policy

has averted wars and effected treaties where men skilled in diplomacy have failed.

There is scarcely a department in art or science in which women have not shown excellence. They have been adepts in learned professions—a woman lawyer was admitted to the bar in conservative Rome. Long before Columbus sailed the silent seas women had worn the Academie gown. The healing art in Mediæval days belonged to women. "She of herbs had great intendment," writes a poet. Even as late as the sixteenth century, according to Sir Phillip Sydney, "a knowledge of surgery was deemed an accomplishment of noble women."

It cannot be said of the scholarly women of former centuries that they neglected ordinary duties for their studies. One of the most celebrated lecturers on Greek literature used to lay aside her professional robe to cheerfully perform those household duties which assured the comfort of the family. Said Dr. Johnson of the learned translator of Epictetus: "Doubtless, sir, a man would prefer a wife who could prepare a good dinner to one who could read Greek, but, sir, Elizabeth Carter can do both." Thus, we see what versatile talent woman can bring to a learned profession. If, in the woman's kingdom of the nineteenth century, there should arise a "National University," in which women should occupy the chair of mathematics or philosophy or *belles-lettres* it would be only the rightful outcome of preceding centuries.

While a "National University" is still in the future, there lies before the women of to-day, especially the Daughters of the American Revolution, a present duty—a duty laid upon them by the Constitution of their Society. The first article of this enjoins historical research and replacing of historic movements. The true spirit of this article is illustrated by an incident of Revolutionary days. During Arnold's attack upon New London, six women took refuge in a distant farm-house. When night fell the fight was over, but the six women were widows. A life of sorrow and toil lay before them. The lofty monument which marks the scene of the tragedy at Mt. Griswold has a voice for us. It says: "Guard the trust for which the heroic women of the Revolution suffered so much to

obtain." From the graves of our patriotic mothers, whether marked by memorial stone or undefined, comes the same warning voice: "Keep what we, through deprivation and sorrow, obtained for you."

If we inquire in what specific way shall we answer these voices, we find our reply in the same article of our Constitution: "To promote institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge." These words are from the Farewell Address of our Washington. How illustrious the character of Washington becomes as the century grows older! No hero in ancient or modern times has equaled him! His statesmanship balanced his military skill. Nothing was to him of more importance than the education of the people. To quote his own words, it was an "object of primary importance." His thoughts he made practical in his will by endowing a school for boys. Let the Daughters of the American Revolution think seriously of this great trust and undertake their duty with courage and determination. The foundation of character is laid in our primary schools, and the teachers in them should never be politically appointed. Merit alone should secure them their positions.

The office of superintendent of education must be taken out of the unhealthy region of politics. Let the man who fills this office be of what political opinion he may choose, but let the requisite for that position be supreme qualification for the duties it involves. Let the Daughters of the American Revolution use their influence—their votes, whenever allowed—to secure appointment to this important office, which will dignify it and promote the best interests of education.

In these days of unlimited immigration, the safety of our Republic is in the thoroughness and purity of the teaching in our public schools. Little can be done with adult foreigners, but the children of the incoming multitude must be Americanized. There must be no question of race. If America is to be the home of Europeans, Asiatics and Africans, they must cease to be foreigners and become Americans. Let us have American history thoroughly taught in our schools; such study will insure reverence for our country and our flag. The most politic body of educators the world has ever known has said: "Give

us the instruction of the young, and the State will take care of itself."

Daughters of the American Revolution, descendants of heroic men and women who made this country a possible refuge for the oppressed of all nations, let this be your motto. So shall your organization be a power for good in the land. Guard the education of the young, look well to the instruction given in our common schools, that the State may continue to exist.

There is a striking passage in Niebuhr's "History of Rome," which reads: "The fall of the Roman Republic was not due to the excesses of the very rich or the vices of the very poor, but to the degeneracy and extinction of the middle classes." Rome considered those who used their hands or brains to obtain a livelihood her middle classes. The great body of Americans now represent Rome's middle class, for her nobles were effeminate and idle and her poor were slaves. So long as our common schools which educate the mass of American citizens remain sound and pure in their teaching, they will continue to be the safeguard of our nation. When the common-school system becomes a part of a political machine, the fall of the great American Republic is at hand.

The foundation of our Republic is religion and learning. Why should religion be exiled from our common schools? It does not mean dogma—it does not mean creed; but it does mean our duty to God and our duty to man. What purer and loftier sentiment could be inscribed on the walls of a school than this: "What does thy God require of thee, O, man, but to deal justly, love mercy and walk humbly with thy God." Truly, these words express nothing denominational or sectarian, but in them lies a truth which, implanted in the minds of the young, would lead to the formation of character which would insure the safety of our nation.

Daughters of the American Revolution, be loyal to your country, be faithful to your trust, and may God save the Republic of the United States of America!

## FORT RANDOLPH.

Some years previous to the Revolution the Ohio Company had the lands on both sides of the Ohio river surveyed. The settlements were very few and far between, and the hardy frontiersmen and their families were always in danger from roving bands of Indians. A petition dated Pittsburgh, June 14, 1774, and addressed to the Hon. John Penn, Esq., Governor of Pennsylvania, sets forth that there is the greatest reason to apprehend that this part of the country will be immediately involved in all the horrors of an Indian war, and praying for protection and relief.

In October of the same year was fought the bloody battle of Point Pleasant, at the mouth of the Big Kanawha by the Indians, under Cornstalk, the celebrated chief, and the expedition under General Lewis. "This battle is said to be the beginning of the Revolutionary War, as the Indians were influenced by the British." "It was thought by British politicians that to excite an Indian war would prevent a combination of the colonies for opposing parliamentary measures to tax the Americans."

After the battle a fort was erected. It was a rectangular stockade about eighty yards long, with block-houses at two of its corners. It was destroyed and a smaller one erected in the spring of 1775, called Fort Randolph. Nearly a year later the Virginia Convention ordained that to protect the frontier two companies should be raised to garrison Fort Pitt, Fort Fincastle and Point Pleasant, all these forts to be under the command of the officers at Fort Pitt, Captain John Neville. By a resolution of the Committee of Safety of Virginia, June 5, 1776, John Campbell was empowered to purchase powder for the use of the army, from Detroit or elsewhere to the westward of this State.

Ensign James O'Hara (afterwards captain of a volunteer company, and after the Revolution Quartermaster-General of the Army of the United States) undertook the business. He set out to Sandusky with sundry goods, on pretence to

trade with the Indians, that being the only method by which he could have intercourse with the traders of that place. On his journey to Sandusky he was robbed by unfriendly Indians. Every means which he could devise was pursued for the recovery of the goods, and he encountered numerous dangers, but was unsuccessful. As the Indians continued to be hostile and the frontiers in great danger, an ordinance was passed for augmenting the "Ninth Regiment of regular forces stationed in the counties of Northampton and Accomack by the addition of two hundred and four men, to be divided into companies of sixty-eight, each commanded by one captain, two lieutenants, one ensign, and four sergeants, also a drummer and fifer; that they be stationed at the following places: two hundred at Point Pleasant, fifty at the Little Kanawha, fifty at Wheeling, and one hundred at Fort Pitt, for so long a time as the Committee of Safety shall judge necessary." The muster rolls of these companies have not been preserved, but a provision return for the garrison at Fort Pitt in August 29, 1777, names the captains and the number of men in their companies.

Captains B. Harrison, Scott, Steel, Sullivan, Heath, O'Hara, Moorhead, Miller, Hoofnagle, Shannon, and Cook.

FORT RANDOLPH, 30th July, 1776.

"SIR:

"I have just received on Express From fincastletown. The Copy of which you have here Just as Received. This day week a Battle was fought within 2 miles of the Big island in Holston between 170 of the Militia and A very large body of the Cherokees. They attacked Our People with fury but in 20 Minutes fled with Many wounded men and left 13 dead bodies on the ground. Our men met with no Damage Except 4 Men wounded in Fleshly Parts. The 28th of July another Party of 200 Cherokees attacked the Wataga Fort in which was 150 men & from daylight till 8 o'clock And then Ran away with great loss as appeared From the blood Signs, but our men met with none. On the same day they killed a women and four Children and took a prisoner about 20 miles up Holston. And within the Forts it is likewise Said that another Party of the Cherokees were defeated by another Party of our men coming from Kentucky, an Express is Sent to the gover-

nor and Council and an Expedition Will certainly be set on Foot immediately against The Cherokees and their men will unavoidably Fall. The Committee of Frederick Sometime ago warned their danger if they should disturb our inhabitants. And they may now look forward for destruction. I Expect to hear of their being defeated at every Place where they make any attack."—Only one page of this letter remains and the name of the writer is not known.

Fort Randolph was besieged a whole week by the Indians in 1778; being unable to take the fort, though the garrison was much reduced by the removal of Captain Arbuckle's company, they collected the cattle and departed for the Greenbriar settlements. The three forts of Pittsburg, Kanawha and Wheeling having been placed under the direction of the General Congress. Daniel Brodhead in a letter to General Washington, June 5, 1779, states that he has ordered the evacuation of the Fort at "Canhawa" as it was impossible to support a garrison two hundred miles distant from any inhabitants, "that it had been garrisoned by the militia until last fall, when the remaining part of Captain O'Hara's company originally raised for the defense of that post had been ordered there." The company had been reduced by the Indians to twenty-nine men, "too small a number to insure any salutary purpose," also that the garrison with its stores and cattle had arrived safely at Pittsburg. These volunteer companies there joined the regiments of the lines.

From a note-book of Wm. M. Darlington: "I knew Peter Perchment well, he lived till 1843 or 4, as Indian scout was with Simon Girty. He told me when he was sent by Lord Dunmore to General Lewis, in 1774, both were near to Point Pleasant during the battle between the Shawnees and Virginians. Girty would not try to join the whites, as he said they would all be cut off. He thought Girty was blamed for much of which he was innocent. Perchment was in the battle of Brandywine and other engagements."

MARY O'HARA DARLINGTON,  
*Historian of Pittsburg Chapter.*

## CORNWALLIS' SURRENDER.

*French and Americans Celebrate the Anniversary.*

In response to the above invitation some forty members of the California Society, Sons of the American Revolution, of San Francisco, assembled at their rooms in the Academy of Sciences Building, from whence they proceeded in a body to the music of a drum and fife to the "Publick Tavern" on Sacramento Street, where was celebrated in annual banquet, the event for which the notices had been issued. In addition to the members of the Society the following guests were entertained : Le Comte de Douville Maillefeu, Député de St. Valery s'Somme ; M. L. de Lalande, Consul-General for France ; M. C. L. P. Marais, President of the French contingent ; M. Alfred Chaigneau, editor of the *Franco-Californien*.

After the discussion of an elaborate menu, Captain J. Estcourt Sawyer, United States Army, President of the Society, gave place to Vice-President Charles J. King, who acted as master of ceremonies.

In a letter read from Right Rev. William Ford Nichols, Bishop of California, regretting another engagement prevented his attendance, the Bishop said : "The notice makes one feel a good deal nearer the eighteenth than the twentieth century, which is so close upon us."

The following toasts were responded to : "President of the United States," Captain J. Estcourt Sawyer, United States Army.

"President of the French Republic," M. L. de Lalande.

"Our Honored Dead" (drank standing and in silence).

"The Daughters of the American Revolution," Colonel A. S. Hubbard.

"The French Contingent," M. C. L. P. Marais.

"The Mission of Our Society" was responded to in an eloquent address by Major Edward Hunter, United States Army, of which the following is a synopsis :

*Mr. President and Compatriots :*

It may be said, probably of all of us, that on this occasion our heads are filled with notions that pertain to the primitive

days of our country ; our thoughts directed by it to the great examples and stirring events of that eventful period ; and our communion with the spirits of those from whom we have descended, under its inspirations, made more intimate and exalting. And why is it this occasion excites within us these tempers and emotions ? Is it due wholly to the circumstance that it happens to be the anniversary of the surrender of an English Earl to an American General ? No ! Important as was that event, for a satisfactory answer to our question we must look further—into our own veins and into the Constitution of our Society. The reply from our veins is to the effect that blood is thicker than water. The answer from the Constitution of our Society is found in its written statement of patriotic objects for whose promotion and extension we have associated ourselves together under the suggestive title of Sons of the American Revolution.

Reverence, then, for our great exemplars and loyalty to the patriotic objects described in our Constitution are the inspirations of this occasion, as well as the medium for bringing together here at one board representatives of France, descendants of the old South and of New England, to discuss common traditions, to honor the illustrious dead of both sections of our country and to form a more fraternal and perfect union. Sentiments such as those evoked by this patriotic association of admirers and descendants of Revolutionary sires should not be permitted to become dormant or limited in their duration by the terms of our lives. They should be converted into principles and our traditions into history, and all made to serve the useful purpose of exalting the pride of Americanism.

Let us review briefly some of the trusts that naturally and appropriately are in the keeping of our association. Plato affirms the power and influence of music over popular manners to be such that it is not possible to change it without altering the form of government. What American would not rejoice to see the sounds of "Yankee Doodle," "Hail Columbia," and "The Star-Spangled Banner" so familiar to the ears and so enshrined in the hearts of our people as to make it impossible to change this music without incurring the risk of revolution ? To my mind, it is within the scope and power of our

association to give practical aid to so desirable an end, and, in my opinion, the care of the nation's music appropriately developed upon us, and in our hands should become a powerful auxiliary in the work of perpetuating free government.

Another opportunity for our association to do the State some service is found in the condition that all around us there is an incongruous population to be Americanized. Montesquieu says: "A government is like everything else—to preserve it we must love it." As preservation is the end of all government instruction in patriotism becomes of paramount importance. Our public schools afford this instruction, and if it be the aim of our association to preserve and transmit unimpaired the plan of government received from our fathers we will cherish the school-house as a nursery of patriotism. The State must be kept steady to the ancient principles cherished by our association, if its Constitution is to be preserved from corruption and itself from change. And to this end the management of public affairs should be committed to a greater extent than it now is into the hands of native Americans.

After the subjection by England of the separate state of Wales, the Welshmen asked of England's king a prince of their own to rule over them. They insisted he should be a native of Wales and able to speak only the Welsh tongue. The chronicler of this event says of those who made the demand that they were very proud and haughty and did not like to obey a foreign ruler.

To my mind, however, their insistence was due more to a natural desire to retain their ancient manners, customs and independence than to any shame arising from their defeat. And I believe the time has come when we should make some such insistence as to the qualifications of our rulers as was made by Welshmen. The native American stands to-day like a tethered animal in short grass—his privileges curtailed, his opportunities limited—crowded out of a part of the heritage his fathers intended should be his forever.

I have said enough probably to convince the most skeptical that our association is not a mere sarcophagus to hold the relics that pertain to an illustrious ancestry, or an instrument to serve the vanity of its members, but an active agent for the

defense of men, principles, sentiments and traditions dear to the hearts of all true Americans ! That the spirit of the purpose for which we are organized is American, and that the true mission of our Society is to conserve and extend this spirit, to preserve the ancient simplicity of our manners and to try and make the institutions and the spirit of the union our fathers formed in all essentials, American.

A number of impromptu toasts by members and guests followed, the festivities continuing until midnight.



## LE FRANCO-CALIFORNIEN.

*Banquet Patriotique Américain.*

SAN FRANCISCO, 20 octobre.

Nous avons assisté, hier soir, à la Frank's Rôtisserie, à un dîner offert par la Société de Californie des Fils de la Révolution Américaine, pour célébrer le 112e anniversaire de la reddition, aux armées franco-américaines, de l'armée anglaise, commandée par le général Cornwallis.

C'était une fête strictement américaine à laquelle, par une délicate attention, avaient été conviés—les seuls invités—comme représentants de la nation française, M. de Lalande, consul de France, M. le comte de Douville-Maillefou, député de la Somme, de passage ici, et M. C. L. P. Marais, président, en permanence, du comité de la Fête du 14 Juillet.

Fait à signaler : la décoration de la salle consistait uniquement en deux drapeaux—un, américain ; l'autre, français !

Au dessert, M. J. E. Sawyer, président de la Société, prend la parole et, après avoir souhaité la bienvenue à l'assistance, il lui présente M. C. J. King, vice-président, qui prononce un discours très élogieux pour notre pays et pour nos compatriotes présents. Il rappelle le précieux concours apporté par la France, aux patriotes américains luttant contre la tyrannie anglaise, et souhaite que l'amitié la plus sincère ne cesse d'exister entre les Etats-Unis et la France.

M. de Lalande prend la parole et remercie M. King des sentiments cordiaux qu'il vient d'exprimer à l'adresse de la nation française et à son adresse personnelle. Il dit que les deux nations poursuivent le même but libéral et humanitaire et, par conséquent, ont beaucoup de points de ressemblance. Il termine en portant un toast à M. Cleveland, président des Etats-Unis.

M. le major Hunter, qui, on se le rappelle, a prononcé un discours lors de la célébration de notre dernière Fête nationale, a ensuite pris la parole et a été très applaudi dans sa harangue patriotique.

M. le comte de Douville-Maillefeu, s'exprimant en anglais, dit le plaisir qu'il éprouve en prenant part à la fête. Il fait l'éloge de la nation américaine et exprime l'étonnement qu'il a ressenti en voyant les merveilleux progrès accomplis aux Etats-Unis. Il fait un éloge très senti de la ville de San Francisco, de sa magnifique baie et de son beau climat qui, dit-il, rivalise avec n'importe quel pays du monde. Il est heureux de se trouver parmi de vrais Américains, d'hommes imbus de sentiments véritablement républicains. Au sein du parlement français il a toujours fait et il s'efforcera toujours de faire tout ce qui est en son pouvoir pour continuer la bonne entente qui existe entre les deux pays. En terminant, il souhaite que si jamais un différend venait à se produire entre les Etats-Unis et la France, qu'il soit réglé par arbitrage, afin de montrer à tous les peuples du monde un exemple à suivre.

Ce petit discours est vivement applaudi ; et l'assistance entière se lève et boit à la santé de M. Carnot, président de la République française.

M. Marais, dans quelques phrases bien tournées, remercie les membres de la Société des Fils de la Révolution Américaine, de l'accueil bienveillant qui a été fait aux invités français et exprime le ferme espoir que les deux grandes Républiques, par leur force morale et par leur bien-être arriveront à déraciner les idées monarchiques dans toutes les parties du monde.

Des discours ont aussi été prononcés par MM. J. P. D. Teller, Dr. Cogswell et autres.



## OUR REVOLUTIONARY PRIVATEERS.

*For the Continental Congress, February 22, 1893, by Mrs. Saltonstall Chappell, New London Chapter, Connecticut.*

The love and veneration that we have bestowed on the army that, guided by Washington, Putnam, Green, Schuyler, La Fayette, Wayne, Marion and others, fought so nobly and suffered so much during the long years that led up to our nationality, has made us unmindful of the services of another class of men, who, suffering much, daring much and accomplishing as much, have had their services slighted by the historian, and are now in a large measure forgotten. That such should be true of any body of men who dared much and fought bravely in the war for our national independence seems strange, but it is true, for where do you find any even very incomplete record of the privateersmen of the Revolution, and who can tell the names of the commanders of vessels that fought battles, which in daring, in enterprise, in courage and in victory would add to the lustre of any regular naval annals?

And strong as the language seems, these men who risked their lives in frail crafts against the regular armed vessels of Great Britain did more to bring about a peace feeling, even if it had to be bought by our independence, than many think. Sailing forth on the great ocean, they carried the flag of our country wide across the sea, and many was the rich cargo that was turned aside from its destination in England, and sent to succor the army encamped at Valley Forge, or in the mountains about West Point. What if their vessels were frail? What if their guns were small? Did this make them hesitate and hold back? The annals say no. In the West Indies; far on the Atlantic; yes, even up to the straits of Gibraltar and the mouth of the English Channel they sailed, and the enemy knew of their presence both because of the loss they sustained and the record they left; and also because in action or enterprise they made an impression that did not soon fade away.

This was not the glory of one colony—it was a result in which all shared and yet none have seen fit to rescue from the oblivion that has fallen about them, the deeds that vie in daring with those of the knights of old. It is time, therefore, that some attempt to save what remains is made. Year by year the records of the past are growing less. They are lost in many ways and only fragments remain, but those fragments are of value and should be preserved. In one case—that of Connecticut—a beginning in this direction has been made; but each of the Thirteen Colonies worked in this direction, and in each there remain records that should be preserved. And to show that their actions deserve preservation, one or two incidents taken from the Connecticut account will show :

There was one day a small privateer sloop named the "Beaver," lying at a wharf in New London. She was refitting—her sails were unbent, her guns on shore, her crew discharged. At noon a fleet of vessels convoyed by a British frigate of thirty-six guns, having three tenders, carrying twelve three and four-pounders each to assist her, passed the harbor, going up the sound. The captain of the "Beaver," William Havens, saw the fleet and the convoy. He knew that his little sloop carried but ten three-pounders, and that each of the tenders was his superior in force, but the opportunity was not to be neglected. He hurried about the docks, gathered about sixty volunteers, and aided by these, bent his sails, whipped his guns and ammunition on board and put out after the fleet. His sloop was a good sailer, and he was soon discovered by one of the tenders, who came down to see what he was. Captain Havens had kept his guns run in, so that he looked like a merchant vessel, and this led the tender to come nearer than she otherwise would have done. When she was near enough for his purpose, the commander of the "Beaver" satisfied her curiosity as to his character. He ran out his guns, and after a short and sharp action captured her before her companions could come to her assistance; and while the sun was still shining, sailed back into New London harbor with his prize in company.

Another incident, and the claim of the Revolutionary privateers to a place in history may well be left to the fragmen-

tary records of their actions that time has given to our keeping. Sailing from New London, three small sloops, whose united armaments were thirty three-pounders, saw a ship that seemed frigate-built making for New York. A nearer survey discovered that she was a large letter-of-marque, with a gun deck battery of twenty six-pounders and several lighter guns above. Yet, though their combined batteries, if they could be all fired at once, would throw but ninety pounds of metal, and the ship could throw one hundred and twenty pounds without the help of her light guns, they determined to attack her. It must be remembered that a six-pounder could throw a shot much farther than a three-pounder, so that the sloops would be under fire some time before they could return it. Yet this did not deter them. They had come to fight the enemies of their country, and this they did ; and though they found the ship too strong for them, they did not give up the contest until they had fought her for one hour and a half, and lost several men killed and some wounded. Then they hauled off with flying colors, and their foe did not dare pursue them. Is it not proper then that the names of the "Hancock," the "Venus," and the "Eagle" have a place in our honor and remembrance ?

And as has been said, their activity in taking prizes was of more importance than has been accorded by the historians. Many was the transport loaded with troops and supplies that they turned from the succor of the British army to the help of the American forces. And many was the rich cargo that, destined for New York, or Bristol, or London, or the West Indies, found its way instead into some American port for the comfort and help of the patriots. And at last the merchants of London and other great commercial centers of England, tired of a war in which neither profit or glory was reaped, began to grumble and then to protest. And as they, in a large measure, furnished the money that supported the war, they were able to make their protests heard, not only in Parliament, but in the secret councils of the king and his ministers, until at last peace became imperative. It would be as unfair to say that the work of the privateers was wholly responsible for peace and nationality as it is to say that they had no share

in it. That they did help is obvious, and to allow this does not detract from the glory of the army and the small navy of whose actions we are so proud. And as this is so, is it not the duty with all who can, to gather such records of the deeds of the privateers as remain and have them printed, that they may be preserved?

And it will not be a task without cause, as the two incidents spoken of show, for no colony that sent out a privateer is barren in such things. All were equally enterprising, all were equally courageous and daring, and to each fell the doing of many glorious deeds; deeds that are far too glorious to be left in the partial oblivion that has come to them.



## TWO RHODE ISLAND PATRIOTS.

The present city of Pawtucket once formed a part of two towns, one in Massachusetts, the other in Rhode Island. The town in the Bay State was known as Rehoboth, that in Rhode Island bore the name of North Providence. In the latter town two eminent patriots resided, whose fame is a part of the heritage of our little State.

Esek Hopkins was the first commodore in the American navy. Early in 1776, at the head of a little fleet, Commodore Hopkins set sail from Delaware Bay, rendezvoused at Alace for fifteen days, and thence made a descent on New Providence. The fleet captured two forts, a large amount of military stores and over a hundred cannon. Putting these on board the ships, and taking the governor, lieutenant-governor and one of the council prisoners, the Continental ships sailed for home. For a year the Commodore continued to show great prowess, and captured numerous prizes. No one ever disparaged his seamanship or questioned his courage.

Another citizen of North Providence showed extraordinary valor in the capture of Yorktown. The British lines at that town were defended by a hundred pieces of cannon. So well served were these that they dismounted many of the guns of the besiegers, and it became necessary to silence two of their most effective redoubts. To storm them at every hazard, is was desirable to awaken national emulation. The Americans were to carry that on the right, and the other was assigned to the French. The Continentals were commanded by La Fayette and Colonel Hamilton; the French by Baron Viomsnil. So dangerous was the service, yet so important the conquest, that Washington himself made a short address to the troops detailed. Shortly after daylight the assailants marched to the assault. The American column was led by the French Colonel, Gimatt. A detachment from the Rhode Island regiment under Captain Stephen Olney headed the storming column. Their purpose was to carry the redoubt at the point of the bayonet; every gun was therefore left unloaded, and the soldiers marched with stern determination, but in perfect silence. The column advanced about two hundred yards, and there halted to

perfect arrangements. One man from every company was selected for the forlorn hope. Six or eight pioneers led the way, an equal number of the forlorn hope came next; then Colonel Gimatt, with half a dozen volunteers, in advance of the column, while Captain Olney led the whole.

The solemn silence was broken by the muskets of the British as the assailants reached the abatis, two hundred yards further. A joyous hurrah burst from the brave host as their leaders broke through the first obstructions. The column with fixed bayonets entered the deadly breach; even while the pioneers were trying to cut away the abatis, some of the dauntless Americans climbed through it and pressed into the ditch. Foremost among these was Captain Olney. As soon as a few of his men collected, he forced his way between the palisades, leaped over the parapet, and with a voice rising above the awful din of the battle, shouted "Captain Olney's company form here." His defiant order was resented by the foe. A bullet pierces his arm; a bayonet wounds his thigh; another cuts his abdomen, so that he is obliged to press in the intestines with one hand, while he parries the bayonets of the foe with the other. Soon he was borne from the field, but not until he had bidden the regiment which had entered the redoubt "form in order." As has well been said, however, "the first sword that flashed in triumph above the captured heights of Yorktown was a Rhode Island sword." The gallantry of Olney was extolled by La Fayette in general orders, and still more unreservedly acknowledged by the brave Frenchman in private correspondence. These chivalrous men met again over forty years afterwards and gave an affecting proof of their esteem for each other.

In 1824 La Fayette visited our land, and made a triumphal tour through our larger towns and cities. Of course he came to Providence, and the whole city turned out to welcome him. As he rode in a carriage through one of the streets, Captain Olney stood on the sidewalk to honor his old commander. The brave Frenchman had a remarkable memory, and quickly discerned the valorous captain. In a moment both of them, disregarding cold conventionalities, rushed together and folded each other in their arms. Beholders applauded with choked voices and streaming tears.

EMILY LE B. GOODRICH.

PAWTUCKET, January 11, 1893.

## MRS. CATHARINE HITCHCOCK TILDEN AVERY.

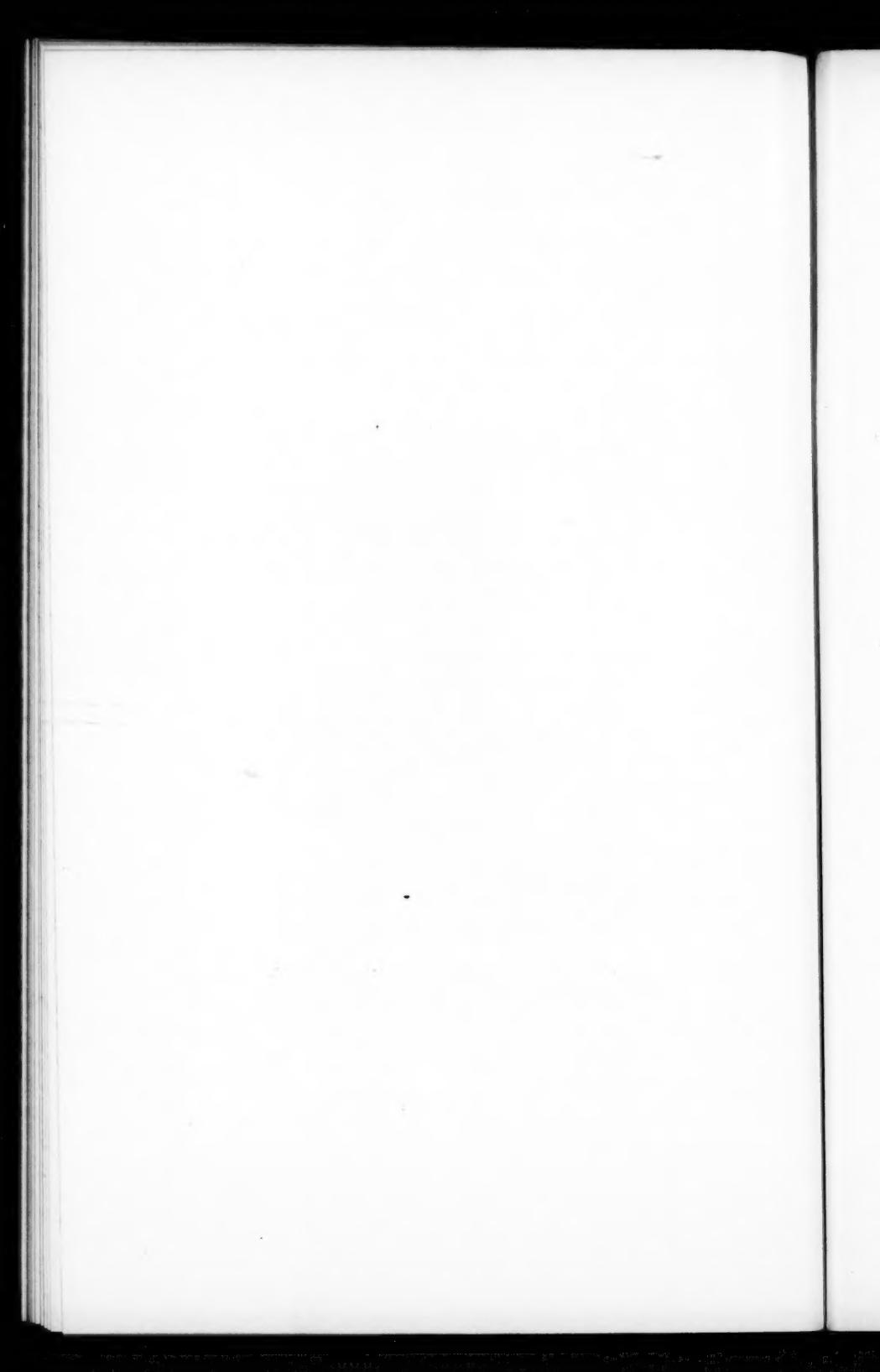
*Chapter Regent and Charter Member, Daughters of the American Revolution.*

Pride of ancestry is a very good and a very bad thing, *i. e.*, some of it is very good and some of it is very bad. There is little room and less need in our busy New World existence for that supercilious vanity that can see nothing worthy of admiration or recognition that is not tagged with a mouldy certificate of an oft-diluted share in the merit (not to say estate) of some remote ancestor, but there is room, and ever will be, for an energizing obedience to the mandate, "Honor thy father and thy mother." Daniel Webster was wholly right when he declared that, "There may be, and there often is, a regard for ancestry which nourishes a weak pride, but there is also a moral and philosophical respect for our ancestors which elevates the character and improves the heart." From the American retort of our nineteenth-twentieth century chemistry is to be developed a manhood and womanhood that need not shrink from comparison with that of any other age or country, and yet we hold with Henry Clay, "To the safety which flows from honest ancestors and purity of blood."

Above all, we honor those resolute, self-denying spirits who found an asylum in Holland from English persecution, and in 1620 sought these shores in the historic "Mayflower." Mrs. Avery is descended from Elder William Brewster, "Chief of the Pilgrims," Mr. Richard Warren, and the stout and sometimes quarrelsome Stephen Hopkins, all signers of the immortal compact, and from Giles Hopkins and little Henry Sampson, who was only six years old at the time of the landing. In her line are also four historic governors. George Wyllis, the second governor of Connecticut, was a "Puritan of the Puritans," whose English ancestors were men of note and position in the Old World. He possessed estates and honors and left all for religion's sake. Richard Treat was governor of Connecticut for thirty years. He "adventured all above his shoulders"



MRS. CATHARINE HITCHCOCK TILDEN AVERY,  
REGENT OF WESTERN RESERVE CHAPTER, CLEVELAND, OHIO.



in the time of Andros for his country, and was replaced by the people in his high position on the fall of that tyrant. Thomas Prencé, governor of the Plymouth Colony, was a stern Puritan, a hater of Quakers, sometimes intolerant, but thoroughly conscientious. The fourth governor was Thomas Roberts, of New Hampshire, a mild man and kind to the Quakers, who rebuked his own sons for their intolerance.

Not alone to statesmen and Pilgrims is the line confined. The Rev. Dr. William Ames, of famous memory; the Rev. Urian Oakes, fourth president of Harvard; the Rev. Samuel Newman, author of the first concordance of the Bible ever published and founder of Rehoboth, Massachusetts; the Rev. John Lothrop, second pastor of the First Congregational Church of London and founder of Barnstable, Massachusetts; the Rev. Samuel Treat, whose labors among the Marshpee Indians are so well known, are five ancestors of whom she is justly proud. To these must be added William Pynchon, founder of Springfield and author of "The Meritorious Price of Our Redemption;" and "The worshipful Major John Pynchon," who carried on the work in Western Massachusetts when his father laid it down. The Revolutionary record of Mrs. Avery's line has already been given in the pages of this Magazine.

The subject of this sketch, Catharine Hitchcock Tilden Avery, is descended from Elder Nathaniel Tilden, who came from Tenterden, Kent county, England, in 1634 and took up his abode in Scituate, Massachusetts. Her father, the Hon. Junius Tilden, was a lawyer, and after service in the Massachusetts Legislature migrated with his newly taken wife to the then far western wilds of Michigan. His daughter Catharine received her early education at Monroe, Michigan. Her father died in 1861, and she and her sister went to Massachusetts and were graduated at the State Normal School of Framingham. She subsequently took a higher course to fit herself for high school and college work. In 1869 she was called to the principaship of the Battle Creek High School.

She was married at Battle Creek, Michigan, to Elroy M. Avery on July 2, 1870. In 1871 Mr. and Mrs. Avery moved to the village of East Cleveland and engaged in public school

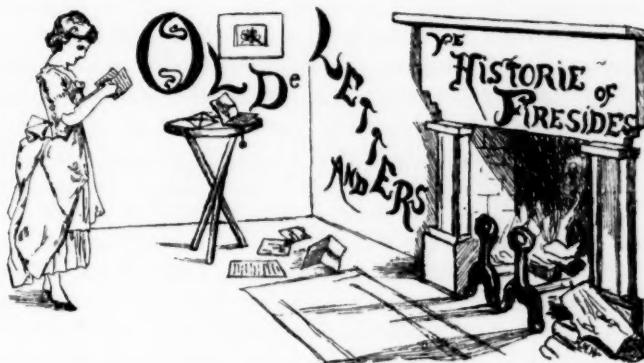
work, he as superintendent and she as principal of the high school. A year or two later the village was annexed to the city of Cleveland, but Mrs. Avery continued in high school and normal school work until 1882. Even to the present day the city school authorities continue her teacher's certificate in force, and call on her from time to time for help. The recognition of her excellence as a teacher is manifested in the universal love of the many hundreds who have been under her instruction, in the oft-expressed appreciation of judicious parents and in the still eager desire of school authorities for pedagogic service.

In her social relations she is peculiarly happy, being able, as every welcome guest must be, to contribute her full share to the interest, profit, cheer, or entertainment of gathered friends. She is a member of the East End Conversational Club, the oldest literary society for women in the city, and membership in which is eagerly sought for, and is now serving her second term as president thereof. She is a member of the Cleveland Woman's Press Club, and has twice represented it in the International League. She is the founder of the Western Reserve Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and has been its Regent from the beginning. She is a member of the Euclid Avenue Congregational Church, and active in work for the poor and needy, especially in her own city. She is a recognized authority in genealogical matters.

As wife, teacher, helper and friend she has proved her loyalty and wisdom, her benevolence and energy, and both merits and enjoys the admiration and affection of all who know her.

Mrs. Avery attended the earliest meetings of this Society in the winter of 1890-91, and was among the first and foremost in establishing it on a sound and practical basis west of the Alleghenies. Her Chapter has been a model in its business and patriotic methods, its enthusiasm, and above all, in its historic work. It was, with one or two exceptions, unanimously for lineal descent.

H. H.



MY DEAR MRS. WALWORTH:

Reading about the abused New London fisherman leads me to send you a most pertinent letter by my great-grandfather, Colonel John Ely. It is courteous, yet defiant, and written by a man in command of a mere make-shift of a fort. It breathes that spirit which we "Daughters" inherit.

We have a Millicent Porter Chapter here of nearly fifty members. I note in my signature to the little notice of Mrs. Keim's visit here a slight mistake. I am Registrar and Secretary, not Regent. Page seventy-seven, January issue.

I am, dear madam, very truly yours,

EMILY GOODRICH SMITH.

WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT, January 24, 1894.

Coppy of a Letter Sent on Board the Ship—in consequence the British Flagg was struck & we hope Never to see her Rise.

JOHN ELY, *Commanding*.

NEW LONDON, FORT TRUMBULL, June 6th, 1776.

*To the Capt. of the Ship Now lying at ancor at the mouth of New London Harbor :*

Sir, Tho we have the Greatest reason from many circumstances, to think you are a Friendly Ship—acting Correspond-

ing with the [illegible] of America—Yet, you may be assur'd, that it Gives many People a Jelosy, your lying at such a Distance as to be Exposed to Rage & Capture and it is more Especially Disagreeable to see the Flagg of a Tyrant, wafting with the wind in Sd Harbor. I shall rest assur'd you will give me such Intelligence as shall be satisfactory to the People.

And in the Interim Believe me to be your friend & Humble Servt.

JOHN ELY, *Command of Sd Fort.*

Colonel John Ely was the grandfather of the late "Peter Parley," whose daughter I am.

E. G. SMITH.



## HISTORIC DERBY.

There are certain places on the face of the globe that thrill us—thrill us peculiarly—places that we call historic ground ; and when one of these places is a battlefield, where strong men surrendered life for a cause or a country, we bow our heads in reverence before the earnest purpose, the manly courage, the self-surrender and self-forgetting, that seems to speak to us from the very soil and turf and the sky and breezes over them.

But is not all ground historic ? Were there not battles fought of which the records are silent ? Did not the stout-hearted pioneer have a hard struggle with the forces of nature, the giant trees of primeval forests, the walls of rock and stone ; and did he not have to prepare and weather out the siege of a long winter, cut off from succor and supplies ? With true courage he made his way through the unbroken wilderness ; with a fearless heart he pitched his tent near the uncertain red man ; with skill and strategy he sought to rid the land of bears and wolves and foxes ; and with entire devotion he set out to conquer the barren soil and gain its increase—to win for himself and for *us* a home and a country.

If we could look backward across three centuries we would see not the white man, but the red in possession. We can imagine the sturdy brave looking out from Sentinel Hill down the blue winding Housatonic, everalert for friend or foe. And we can fancy a line of canoes silently rounding the Point of Rocks in the shimmering moonlight and melting into the shadows cast by our bold hills. But what tribe or race of man lived on the soil and sank into it ten centuries ago, before William the Conqueror entered England ; or twenty centuries ago when those who made the army of Julius Caesar were growing up to manhood ? Verily the unwritten is more than the written—the unknown greater than the known.

The first record of the white man in old Derby is in 1642, when Mr. John Wakeman, of New Haven, established a trading-post on the point of land that we call Birmingham. Both Stamford and Milford were settled in 1639, and the river showed an open path to this unknown region. The Indian knew the value of the white man's commodities, and it was hoped to at-

tract to this mercantile enterprise even those of the Mohawk valley.

But it was not till 1654 that a real settlement was attempted. Then two families from Milford, that of Edward Riggs, who settled on the hill, and Edward Wooster near the river, made the beginning of what we call "old Derby." Others soon followed, and land was bought piece by piece from the Indian—he, with his own idea of bills of sale, frequently selling the same acres several times over and to different persons. Derby's limit was finally reached, extending from Two-Mile Island for twelve miles along the Housatonic's windings, and reaching at the northern boundary, where it joined Woodbury and Waterbury, seven or eight miles in width.

Of those beginners, Riggs and Wooster, we may well question, what led them here? Who told them the best land lay on the hill-tops? There was no path save the almost invisible Indian trail through the forest. These hills so familiar to us, with their green fields neatly outlined by mossy stone walls and picturesque zigzag fences, dotted with pleasant houses, with clusters of apple trees and sprouting cedars, were not green fields then. Tradition tells us the virgin forest came down to the river's brink, and a man must have had a special instinct, almost the power of the divining-rod, to know where to set his foundation with advantage. But the men *of* that day were men *for* the day. Daunted by nothing, they came and saw and conquered; rock and tree and soil became their vassals, and the wily Indian stepped backward and backward into the wilderness before the superior nature. And the hill-sides, so long covered with towering trees, showed their faces, and the trail of the wild Indian gave place to the road of civilized man—rough, as was all that life, were the roads, but they led from house to house, from hill-top to hill-top, out from the little settlement of half a dozen houses to the town and seaport of New Haven—out of the world.

That the Riggs house was fortified as a refuge for the infant colony in cases of trouble with the Indians, and that it sheltered Goffe and Whalley during some of their days of trouble, we know. It was the earliest stronghold of the white man here, and that both those early houses were the birthplaces of heroes, and of parents of heroes, we who know our records do

not doubt. And of most of the old Derby houses the same can be said. The oppression of the Stamp Act stirred the hearts that longed for freedom, and the echo of Lexington's cannon set many faces forward on that rapid march to Massachusetts.

The Colonial wars had not been unheeded. David Wooster won great honor at Louisburg and many of Derby's brave sons gave their lives "in the king's service," but the struggle *pro patria*, for home and country, swept the men in numbers into line. From private to general in rank, some to serve as needed, some for the entire war, on sea and land they fought for freedom, giving their strength, their substance, their lives; and the great honor—one of the greatest that could be bestowed—it pleased the Father of his Country to grant one of our sons, Colonel David Humphreys, when, on that surrender at Yorktown that brought the long war to a close and secured to us our country, he was chosen to bear to Congress the British standards in the name of the Commander-in-Chief, and by him commended to their especial consideration. We cannot doubt that many Derby hearts swelled with pride at these good tidings, but that of Lady Humphreys must have thrilled beyond all others.

Derby itself heard but the echoes of war. When Colonel Tryon made his raid on our coast and burned Norwalk and Danbury and Fairfield, Derby was not without sorrow nor without fear. General Wooster and others of her brave sons came not back; and the watchmen were at their posts on Sentinel Hill, and the beacon fires ready to light in warning in case the enemy appeared on the river. When New Haven was plundered the Derby company was in the front rank of danger. Derby vessels cruised about the sound to the great annoyance of the British boats that were foraging for horses and cattle and provisions, and frequently secured prizes; and the old records show the sons of the little town scattered throughout the country where there was need of men of valor.

A peculiar excitement must have reigned when La Fayette and his army encamped on our hill-top and then made their way down Kankwood Hill, over Old Town Bridge, along the meadow road and across by ferry to Hughtington Landing, and then, after the officers had been hospitably entertained at Daniel Bennett's, going up the river across to Newton, and on to join Washington at West Point. In these latter years the

surveyors for our Extension Railroad have discovered the remains of the military road made for the transportation of the French artillery, and a Spanish medal with the head of Queen Isabella on it was recently found in the region, doubtless lost by some of that troop.

I think we all know the story of Pork Hollow—and there are swords, and commissions, and flint-locks in various houses that weighed on the side of freedom. And there are records on the stones in the burying-places, and traditions in the memory of revered parents and kindred that lend their testimony. Connecticut has a noble war record, and in it Derby holds an honorable place. Her men were ever in the ranks, and she bore her full share in supplies of food and clothing and money.

In about one hundred years from the establishment of Wakeman's lonely trading post, Derby had become a place of much importance. Her ships sailed on every sea and entered every port. This was the outlet for the back country even as far as Litchfield, and while Derby ships took the products of our farms and fields and forests to foreign ports, they brought back the gifts of other lands; and the ambitious housewives sent to China for their tea-sets and their crepe dresses. For a time the foreign trade of Derby excelled that of New Haven, but the opening of the turnpikes from here and from Humphreysville to New Haven turned the tide of export about the beginning of this century. Then the town set her face westward, sending of her force to lay out the course of empire many of those in whom the pioneer spirit burned, clearly setting out to conquer new lands as their fathers had the old. The city of Buffalo in its infancy received a strong impetus of growth from a group of people who went thither from old Derby, and Ohio owes a debt to Connecticut in which we have a share. And when one goes farther west, and the man from beyond the Mississippi records his father from Ohio or western New York, and his grandfather from New England, then we know that the watchfires were alive for distant kindred and traditional associations, and we long to feed them with our treasured records, the history of old Derby.

JANE DE FOREST SHELTON,

*Historian Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter, Derby, Connecticut.*

## ON HISTORIC GROUND.

Few Daughters of the American Revolution find themselves in a region more full of historical associations than those who form the Quassaick Chapter, of Newburgh, New York. Just above the Highlands, on the Hudson, every mile is marked by traditions and stories of Revolutionary interest. Washington's headquarters in Newburgh, the quaint old building full of interesting relics and memorials, is a Mecca to travelers from all parts of the country, and indeed from all parts of the world, and to glance down the pages of its register is quite a liberal lesson in geography. In this building, sacred with memories of the noble Washington, there recently met the members of the Quassaick Chapter, women whose lineal descent can be traced from many who fought or served their country in the long-ago struggle for independence. Patriotism is not lacking among the women of this Chapter, though they may have been long in publicly expressing it; and gladly they join the ranks of those who have been invited to commemorate the brave deeds, the sufferings and privations (many of them unwritten) of their ancestors. In the autumn of 1893 the Quassaick Chapter was first organized. It was christened with an Indian name of great local interest, signifying "*stormy brook*." The turbulent waters of Quassaick Creek form the northern boundary of the town of Newburgh, and was often crossed by Generals Washington, Gates, Knox and others whose fame has consecrated many buildings and localities about us.

It was to receive the Charter from the hands of the State Regent and to be formally instituted as a Chapter that the delightful patriotism-inspiring meeting was held in the "Headquarters" on the afternoon of December 27, 1893. The "musket-room," the "family-room" in Washington's time, was appropriately decorated with flowers and potted plants, and thirteen candles burned as symbols of the thirteen original states. General Marion, of whom the State Regent, Miss McAllister, is a great-great niece, was duly honored.

His picture draped with the stars and stripes was placed over the chair where the Regent sat. About fifty persons were present. Among the invited guests were the trustees of Washington's Headquarters, members of the Historical Society of Newburgh, and Miss Forsyth, of Kingston, Regent of the Wiltwyck Chapter. It is impossible to give in this brief account details of the delightful meeting. The exercises were simple. An opening prayer by the Rev. Rufus Emery was followed by signing of the Charter by the State Regent and the presentation of the certificates to the officers and charter members of the Chapter, of whom the following is the list :

Miss Maria H. Hasbrouck, Regent ; Mrs. Charles F. Allen, First Vice-Regent ; Mrs. Hector Craig, Second Vice-Regent ; Miss Cornelia Wolcott Rankin Corresponding Secretary ; Miss Alice Hasbrouck, Recording Secretary ; Mrs. Moses Cook Belknap, Treasurer ; Mrs. Charles J. Howell, Registrar ; Miss Mary Scott Boyd, Historian. There were four other applicants for the Charter, consisting of Mrs. Charles Caldwell, Miss Lucy C. Headley, Mrs. George W. Rains and Mrs. Samuel Mitchell Akerly.

Short addresses were then made by the Hon. John C. Adams in behalf of the State Regent, by the Hon. James G. Gresham for the Board of Trustees of the Headquarters, and by the Rev. William K. Hall, D. D., representing the Historical Society. The closing words of Dr. Hall's eloquent address were as follows :

"Your chosen motto rings with the genuine spirit of consecration to this work. *Virtute dignus avorum*—to prove ourselves worthy of the virtue of our ancestors. If you are true to your inspiring motto, if its noble sentiment shall be the fitting expression of the life, zeal and activity of your order, then shall all unkind and adverse criticism be disarmed and silenced."

In conclusion Dr. Hall said : "Again permit me to welcome you, confident in the hope that you will bring to the local Historical Society your cordial sympathy, your efficient aid and your fresh enthusiasm, that together we may be able to do in the future far more than has been accomplished in the past, in awakening and extending an interest in historical studies and

memories which are so closely associated with the objects and scenes around us. This sacred spot was well chosen by you as the place above all others for this official recognition to-day. It is electric to the very pressure of our feet. The past is present, and Martha Washington, one of the noble mothers of the Revolution, is walking again as of yore in these rooms and smiling upon you her gracious benediction. As you go forth take with you the spirit of the patriot fathers and mothers that still lingers within these venerable walls—pledging yourselves anew to the work of perpetuating those institutions of liberty which their sacrifice and sufferings founded."

After these stirring words all were asked to register their names, and an informal reception took place; of these last moments I will quote the report from one of the city papers—from all we received most kindly and favorable notices. The *Register* says: "The guests roamed about the historic old edifice, examining relics that had acquired new interest as member after member of the new Chapter explained the part certain articles had taken in her family history.

While the ladies were thus engaged, Superintendent Martin had been preparing a surprise. The hour was late, darkness was rapidly coming on, and he caused the shutters of the southeast room to be closed. This caused the thirteen candles to throw a faint light over everything in the room, and as he expressed it in inviting the ladies to visit the instituting room, 'threw a charm over everything that was difficult to express in words.' It was true, and the Daughters of the American Revolution looked with admiration and veneration upon the scene presented. Miss McAllister remarked that in her experience as State Regent she had never before been so impressed as at that moment."

Thus ended our first formal gathering. As a Chapter we are very proud of the increasing interest in the Society. Our membership is now about thirty-five, and many others are looking up their claims to join the Daughters. On January third, our First Vice-Regent, Mrs. Mary E. C. Allan, gave an informal reception and tea, at which the Historian read a paper in commemoration of the battle of Princeton.

MARY SCOTT BOYD,  
rian Quassaick Chapter.

## PATRIOTISM.\*

*Read by Miss Henrietta Brinton, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, at the Second Continental Congress on February 24, 1893.*

" What constitutes a State !  
Not high-raised battlements or labored mound,  
    Thick walls or moated gate ;  
Not cities proud, with spires and turrets crowned ;  
    Not bays and broad-arm'd ports,  
Where, laughing at the storm, rich navies ride;  
    Not starr'd and spangled courts  
Where low-brow'd baseness wafts perfume to pride ;  
    No : Men, high-minded men,  
With powers as far above dull brutes endued,  
    In forest, brake or dell,  
As beasts excel cold rocks and brambles rude ;  
    Men who their duties know,  
But know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain ;  
    Prevent the long aimed blow,  
And crush the tyrant, while they rend the chain ;  
    These constitute a *State.*"

As we trace the history of nations through the ages, we find that the attempt of tyrants to establish despotism in some countries was frequently baffled, while the endeavor of patriots to secure freedom in others was equally fruitless. 'Tis true, "Time makes sad work with many of the greatest works of ambitious man." The noblest monuments of art that the world has ever seen are covered with the soil of many centuries. The works of the age of Pericles lie at the foot of the Acropolis in indiscriminate ruin ; the ploughman turns up the marble which the hand of Phidias had chiseled into beauty ; but our fathers have built for us a lasting monument, broader, higher than any the world has ever known.

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\*This completes the publication of all papers of the Second Congress which have been received by THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.  
—[ED.]

The great event in our history which we are now met here to commemorate—at once the wonder and the blessing of the world—is the American Revolution; the dawn of a new era, the beginning of the first True Republic in the world. In a day of extraordinary prosperity and happiness we come together in this place to recount the noble deeds of our ancestors in the foundation of this great country.

"Patriotism is ever united with humanity and compassion." This noble affection, which impels us to sacrifice everything, even life itself, to our country, includes a common sympathy and tenderness for all our countrymen. In many hearts, we feel with sorrow, the spirit of patriotism has not been awakened. Let us not chide those who know it not, but stretch forth a helping hand and teach them of the great and noble deeds of the founders of our nation, and of the unprecedented progress of a great people within little more than one hundred years. Our beloved President-General, who, with a firm faith and a fond hope of a blessed immortality, so lately passed into that beautiful unknown, guided us and set us an example of the good we can do as members of our Society.

Time forbids, but that I direct your attention for a moment to our wonderful progress. One of the curiosities of the newly discovered America was the Indian canoe, while now after the lapse of but a few centuries, the ships of our land, daily extending our foreign relations, challenge those of all other countries. In fact, so great is the difference that children distinguish at first sight the American ship ascending the Elbe to Hamburg, a city which had considerable trade long before Columbus was born.

America, our dear native land, stands forth to-day triumphant, supreme. But amid our great national happiness let the memories of the dear patriots of the Revolution who gave to us our flag be ever fondly cherished. For the cause of liberty the American patriot drew his sword, fought and fell, leaving to his countrymen patriotism, the richest of legacies. We all unite in celebrating the birthday of the founder of our republic—the great and illustrious Washington. "On the nation's heart, let it beat never so wildly, he leaned in solemn

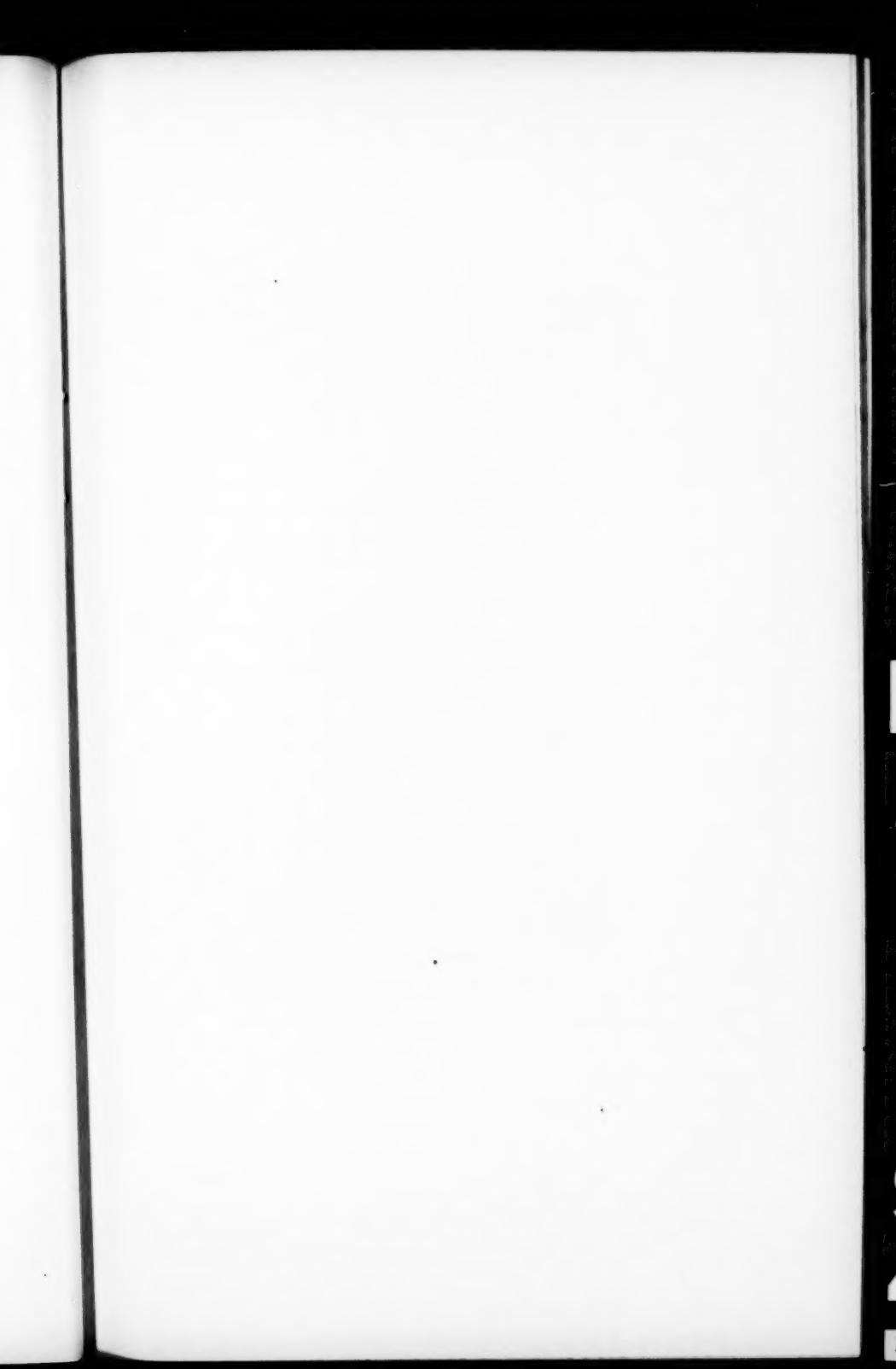
trust." Trace his career from its outset to its close, and love of country is seen to rule every act.

And now in conclusion let us all unite in saying :

"God bless our native land,  
Firm may she ever stand."

And "may that God, in whose hands are the issues of all things, make our Columbia the bright exemplar for all the struggling sons of liberty around the globe."







KATHARINE TEN BROECK.




## ANCESTRY OF

MRS. KATHARINE LIVINGSTON EAGAN, D. A. R.,  
OF JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.



LIVINGSTON.

Rev. John Livingston, a minister in the Scotch church and later at Rotterdam, descended by thirty generations from Egbert, first Saxon King of all England. His son was Robert Livingston, born in Scotland; came to America in 1674. Soon after making a visit to Scotland, he brought with him his nephew,

FIRST AMERICAN  
ANCESTOR.

Robert Livingston, in 1696, who is the ancestor of Mrs. Eagan.\* He settled at Albany, New

York, and married Margretta Schuyler, daughter of Pieter Schuyler, first mayor of the city of Albany. His son was

\*He was a son of James Livingston and grandson of Rev. John Livingston, D. D., and Janet Fleming. He was recorder of the city in 1709 and mayor from 1710 to 1719. (Unpublished Livingston genealogy.—Walworth.)

## SECOND GENERATION.

John Livingston, born in 1709, at Albany; married Katherine Ten Broeck. His son was

## THIRD GENERATION.

Abram Livingston, born in 1754; married Marie Peebles, of Half Moon, Saratoga county, New York; settled at Stillwater, New York. His son was

## FOURTH GENERATION.

Richard Livingston, born in Montreal, Canada. He was captain in his brother's regiment (Colonel James Livingston) of "Quebec and Nova Scotia Refugees;" and was with General Montgomery at the storming of Quebec. Afterwards saw active service at Saratoga and vicinity, being with General Gates at the surrender of General Burgoyne, and was made lieutenant-colonel. He married Elizabeth Rencour. His son was

## FIFTH GENERATION.

Richard Montgomery Livingston (named after General Montgomery), born at Stillwater or Montreal; married Mary Barnard (grandmother of Mrs. Eagan), who lived to raise eight children, five boys and three girls. His second wife was Charlotte Bush, who died without issue. His son was

## SIXTH GENERATION.

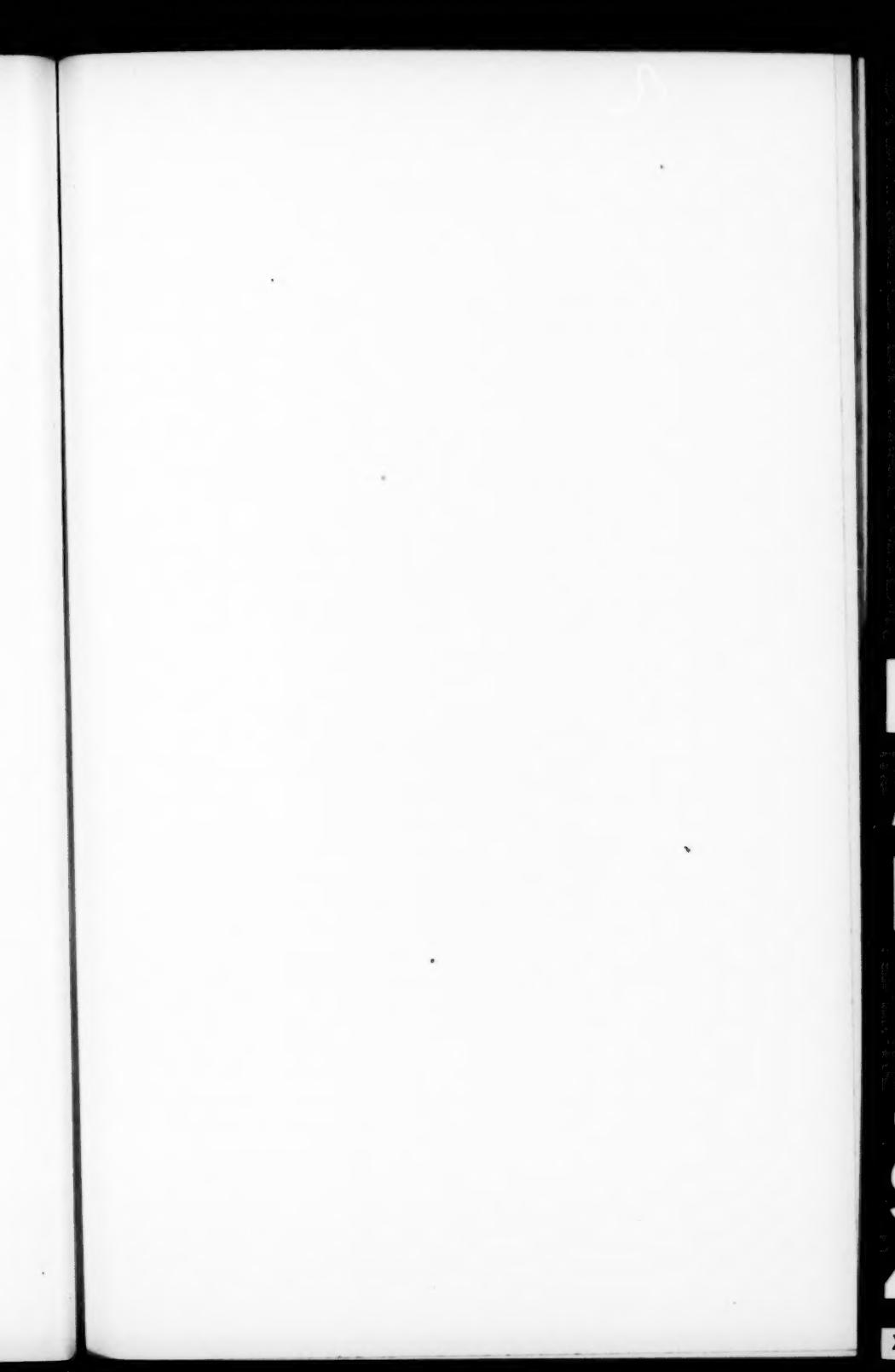
Edward Bayard Livingston, born September 30, 1822, at Lowville, Lewis county, New York. He married Phœbe A. Curtis, of Lowville. His daughter was

## SEVENTH GENERATION.

Katharine E. Livingston, born in Fon Du Lac, Wisconsin, March 18, 1852, and married Dennis Eagan, of Florida, in Brooklyn, New York, December 6, 1873. Her daughter was

## EIGHTH GENERATION.

May Livingston Eagan, born at Madison, Florida, September 9, 1874; married Lewis Henry Mattair December 6, 1893, at Jacksonville, Florida.





MRS. KATHARINE LIVINGSTON EAGAN,  
DAUGHTER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

MRS. KATHARINE LIVINGSTON EAGAN, D. A. R., OF  
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

Mr. and Mrs. Livingston, the parents of Mrs. Eagan, were both born in Lowville, the county seat of Lewis county, New York. The father of Mr. Livingston was a pioneer, the third settler in that place, having come from Johnstown, New York, in 1792. The father of his wife was also one of the earliest residents. Her name was probably Mary Barnard, born in Utica. Mrs. Eagan's mother was the daughter of another early settler who came a little later from Massachusetts to Utica, New York, and thence to Lowville. She was a daughter of Henry Curtis, of the Curtis family, well known in New England. His wife was Hannah Lyman, connected with the Lyman-Beechers. Mrs. Eagan's father was one of twins, and led a quiet, but busy life. Both he and his wife were educated at what is still known as the "Old Lowville Academy." After their marriage they went to Wisconsin, where their daughter Katherine was born, and they remained there until she was seven years old, when they returned to Lowville. The little daughter with her brother and sister entered the same old school their father and mother had attended and spent their playtime in this region, the picturesque border of the great Adirondack wilderness, which is so suggestive of poetry and romance. The father of this family was an active politician and filled many positions of trust in Lowville. A few years later he received a desirable appointment in the Custom House of New York city, and removed his family to Brooklyn. Katherine entered the Parker Institute of that city and finished her education there.

In the family residence on Livingston street, Brooklyn, she was married to Mr. Dennis Eagan, of Tallahassee, Florida. He had served in the State Senate six years and was then Commissioner of Lands and Immigration, and was afterwards Collector of Internal Revenue for fifteen years, retaining always the respect of the community in which he lived. Mrs. Eagan's

life has been one of peculiar happiness, her only sorrow, as she says, being the loss of a son of six years who bore her family name—Livingston. She has three children living. Her oldest daughter has just married Mr. Lewis Henry Mattair, who is entitled to lineal membership in the Order of the Cincinnati. Mrs. Eagan's grandfather served throughout the Revolutionary war with his father, Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Livingston; he was a fine linguist, speaking French quite as fluently as English.

Mrs. Eagan was one of the early members of this Society and has endeavored to extend its influence in Florida. The result of these efforts begin now to bear fruit, and another year will probably find a Florida delegation in the Continental Congress, for Mrs. Eagan's labors are unremitting.

H. F.



## MARY CLAP WOOSTER.

*Written by Mrs. Virginia Hubbard Curtis, Historian of Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, New Haven, Connecticut.*

The name, Mary Clap Wooster, is a suggestive one. It pictures for us, side by side, the pursuits of peace and the pursuits of war; the infancy of our university and the infancy of our country, and it links together the scholar and the patriot soldier by memories of her who was daughter to the one, wife to the other.

The Rev. Thomas Clap was born in Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1703. He was graduated from Harvard in 1722; was settled in the ministry at Windham, Connecticut, in 1726, and in 1739 became the fourth president of Yale. A house which stood upon the site of the present College Street Church was his residence in New Haven. On September 10, 1766, he resigned the presidency of the college, and he died on January 7, 1767.

That President Clap was no ordinary man we have abundant evidence. Mr. Richard Woodhull, a tutor of the college under his administration, says of him: "In what ever company he was, and whatever was the subject of conversation, he appeared evidently to understand it more clearly and more comprehensively than any other person present." President Stiles, who knew him intimately, commends him even more warmly, and the epitaph upon President Clap's monument testifies in the quaint language of the time to his distinguished ability and services.

Mr. Clap was twice married, his first wife, Mary Whiting, being a lineal descendant from Governor Bradford, of Mayflower memory. She died at the early age of twenty-four, leaving two children, one of whom became Mrs. Wooster, and the other Mrs. Pitkin, of Farmington. There is still in existence a manuscript memoir of Mrs. Clap, written by her husband as a loving tribute to her fair young life and to her rare nobility of character.

From this gentle mother and from a father so eminent, the eldest daughter, Mary, may well have inherited those qualities of mind and heart which fitted her to become the wife of David Wooster. She was born in Windham, Connecticut, April 25, 1729, and was married March 6, 1745. Wooster, then thirty-five years of age, was at the time in command of the sloop "Defense," the first war vessel built in Connecticut. Cruising along the coast from Cape Cod to Virginia as protection against Spanish pirates, the "Defense" occasionally ran into New Haven that its commander might pay a "stolen visit" to his affianced wife. He had chosen well and wisely, and the moment was a happy one which united him to the woman who, as we are told, "from the date of her nuptials till she followed him to the grave, clung to his fortunes with all a woman's unfaltering constancy and devotion."

In heart and purpose husband and wife were one. With cheerful courage she sent him from her to do battle in the Colonial wars. She rejoiced in the honors paid him in London, and the signal marks of Royal favor which he enjoyed after the capture of Louisbourg. She sympathized in his plans for a bond of universal brotherhood—those plans which in 1750 found expression in the establishment of Hiram Lodge, with Wooster as first master. During the twelve years of comparative ease which Wooster enjoyed as Collector of Customs in New Haven and captain upon half-pay of His Majesty's Fifty-first Regiment of Foot, she presided with grace and dignity over their hospitable home. She made it the resort of taste and learning, the centre of all that was best in the best life of old New England. At the outbreak of the Revolution she was equally ready with her husband to resign wealth, refuse office and receive Royal displeasure at the call of duty. Her patriotism burned steadily as his own under slights from Congress, which could not make an Arnold of Wooster. When money was needed for the troops, it was with his wife's knowledge and approval that General Wooster paid officers and men from his own private resources.

"The pity of it" to be told, that in venerable age this heroic woman suffered imprisonment for debt, the key of the jail even being turned upon her. Two incidents, quite unlike in char-

acter, tell us that, in the public mind, husband and wife were inseparable.

In 1759, on the day that General, then Colonel, Wooster left New Haven to join the forces of General Amherst, he marched at the head of his regiment into the "White Haven," better known in later times as the North Church. It is said that the most eloquent passage of the sermon preached that morning by Rev. Samuel Bird was the tribute paid to Madam Wooster in the closing address to the soldiers and their commander.

Twenty years later it was—doubtless because she was the widow of General Wooster—that her house was pillaged by British soldiers and she herself subjected to outrages, thus described in Hinman's "Connecticut in the Revolution :"

Sworn, July 26, 1779, before Samuel Bishop, Justice of Peace in New Haven.

"John Collins, formerly an officer in the Continental Navy, sick at the home of Captain Thomas Wooster, in New Haven, testified that on the fifth day of July, 1779, soon after the British army took possession of New Haven, a number of British soldiers entered Mrs. Wooster's house (the widow of General Wooster) and demanded of her her silver and silver plate. She told them she had none in the house. They then demanded her pocket, which she refused. One of the soldiers seized her by the shoulder, swore she had plate, and he would kill her unless she delivered it. She then took a watch from her pocket and gave it to him, and laid some other trifles on the table, and attempted to escape at the door. They cried, "Damn her; stop her," and laid violent hands on her; and one leveled his gun at her breast, damned her and swore if she moved a step he would shoot her dead. They then demanded her rings and her handkerchief from her neck. She asked them if they were not ashamed to treat a woman thus. One replied, "Damn you, do you think you must wear a silk handkerchief when I have none?" As they were about to use violence to obtain them, Mrs. Wooster delivered them up. They then turned their attention to Mr. Collins and made him a prisoner, when Mrs. Wooster escaped."

Family traditions preserve for us with more or less accuracy various incidents illustrating the marked characteristics of

Madam Wooster. All indicate her quick wit, her vivacity in conversation, her dignified bearing, unselfish spirit and courageous temper.

When warned that British troops were advancing upon New Haven, we are told that she quietly provided for the safety of her household, sending one young girl, her niece, on horseback with an escort to Farmington. When urged, however, to make her own escape, she resolutely refused. "I am not afraid to meet British soldiers," thus her reply comes down to us, "I have been the wife of a man who once fought with British soldiers, and who dared, when duty called, to fight against them." So with one colored woman, Prissy by name, who would not desert her mistress, Madam Wooster remained to guard her house and property.

When General Wooster fell at Ridgefield, and, mortally wounded, was borne to Danbury, Madam Wooster was summoned to his bedside. She came, indeed, too late for any sign of loving recognition, but we may hope that she found comfort in the knowledge that he had faced death with serenity, and in the privilege given of watching beside him as the brave spirit cast aside the mortal to "put on immortality."

Three children were given to General and Mrs. Wooster. Mary, who was born January 20, 1747, and who died October 20, 1748. Thomas, born July 30, 1751. He was a graduate of Yale in the class of 1768, was married to Lydia Shelton, or Sheton, and was the father of Admiral Charles W. Wooster, United States Navy. A second daughter of General and Mrs. Wooster, also named Mary, was born June 2, 1753. She became the wife of Rev. John Cosins Ogden, a graduate from Princeton in the class of 1770, and an Episcopal clergyman, settled at one time in Hanover, New Hampshire.

Several houses in New Haven claim the honor of having been the home of General and Mrs. Wooster. Of two we may be certain; the house upon George street, nearly facing College street, and a house upon the north side of Wooster street, not far from Chestnut street. A deed conveying the George street property to David Wooster, bearing date January 18, 1744-45, makes it probable that this was the first home of his married life.

Madam Wooster survived her gallant husband more than thirty years. She lived to see the success of the cause for which he gave his life. She lived to see the return of peace and the birth of a great nation. Loved and honored, on June 6, 1807, she fell asleep, and the old cemetery in New Haven holds her precious dust.

Inscription on the tombstone of Mary Clap Wooster: Mary Clap Wooster, daughter of President Thomas Clap and widow of General David Wooster, was born at Windham, April 25, 1729, and died at New Haven, June 6, 1807, aged 78. Madam Wooster was a lady of high intellectual culture and distinguished for her refined and dignified courtesy and beloved for her many christian virtues.





## OFFICIAL.

### PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

*February 1, 1894.*

Pursuant to call, the Board of Management met at 1416 F street northwest at 4.15 P. M.

Present : Mrs. Beale, Mrs. Geer, Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Keim, Miss Desha, Mrs. Smith, Miss Dorsey, Mrs. Heth, Mrs. Tittmann and Miss Washington.

Miss Washington moved that Mrs. Beale should take the chair; Mrs. Geer seconded the motion. Motion carried.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain-General.

The Recording Secretary read the minutes of January 13, 1894, which were accepted.

The Recording Secretary officially presented a letter from Mrs. James Lyons, of Virginia, accompanied by a legal opinion received by her from Judge Shepard, of Chicago, Illinois, in response to her inquiry relative to circulars issued by ex-officers.

(Mrs. Barclay here raised the question whether the letter from Judge Shepard was a part of the official report of the Recording Secretary. She was informed that it was.)

The following receipt was presented to the Board by the Recording Secretary:

"Received of Mrs. E. H. Walworth, Treasurer the Mrs. Harrison Portrait Fund, Daughters of the American Revolu-

tion, Thirteen Hundred Dollars on account of the full-length portrait of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison.

"(Signed) DANIEL HUNTINGTON.

"NEW YORK, January 19, 1894."

Miss Desha moved that the report of the Recording Secretary be accepted, and that Judge Shepard be thanked. Motion carried.

Mrs. Alexander requested that the regular order of business be suspended that she might present the following letter:

"*National Board of Management.*

"LADIES: I beg to be informed by what authority the Recording Secretary has withheld from you an official telegram sent by me to her, with instructions that it be read to the Board and placed upon the minutes of the Board, on November second; and further, by what authority the Recording Secretary has withheld from the official reports of the proceedings of the Board a letter written to her by the President-General, with request that it be read to the Board and that it be published verbatim in the minutes of the meeting of the Board; and further, by what authority all official communications from the President-General to the National Board have been omitted from the published reports of the Recording Secretary, as printed in the official organ, THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

"I am, very respectfully,

"(Signed) LETITIA GREEN STEVENSON,

"January 30, 1894.

President-General D. A. R."

Moved and carried that the above be spread upon the minutes.

The Registrars-General presented the names of 184 applicants as eligible for membership to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which were accepted, the Secretary casting the ballot.

It was moved by the Registrar-General that the Board have an adjourned meeting on February fourteenth, to admit members whose papers are now being prepared. Motion carried.

The Vice-President in Charge of Organization presented the following names for Chapter Regents and State Regents to be confirmed, and made the following report:

Mrs. Taylor, Bloomington, Illinois; Mrs. Charles Hickox, Springfield, Illinois; Mrs. Estes G. Rathbone, Hamilton, Ohio;

Mrs. E. S. Atwater, Poughkeepsie, New York ; Mrs. Kate Cheatham, Edgefield, South Carolina ; Mrs. Emma Mayberry, Greenville, South Carolina; Miss Mary Capers, Columbia, South Carolina ; Mrs. Lewis A. Camp, Seymour, Connecticut ; Mrs. Adrian J. Muzzy, Bristol, Connecticut ; Mrs. Lucy Saunders, Williamstown, Massachusetts ; and Mrs. Charles M. Green, Boston, for State Regent of Massachusetts.

I earnestly request the Board to give permission for the organization of a second Chapter in Columbia, South Carolina, at the State Regent's suggestion. This will be a Chapter of younger Daughters, and is the fulfillment of a plan that I have been anxious to see adopted—to enlist the interest of our younger women as a means of perpetuating our Society. I therefore ask the confirmation of Miss Mary Capers as a second Regent of Columbia. She is recommended by the State Regent, and has the full quota of charter members ready to organize, and desires to attend the Congress. Permission granted by the Board.

The Massachusetts Chapters have written me separately and together, requesting me to nominate for them as State Regent, Mrs. C. M. Green. This is the result of a correspondence I had with these Chapters—Warren and Prescott, of Boston, and Mercy Warren, of Springfield—some weeks ago, when Mrs. Elliott was made Chapter Regent. I therefore earnestly request the Board to confirm Mrs. Green, that Massachusetts may be suitably represented in the Congress.

The report of the Vice-President in Charge of Organization was accepted.

Mrs. Keim moved that the nomination of Mrs. C. M. Green as State Regent of Massachusetts be confirmed. Motion carried.

The Vice-President in Charge of Organization asked for information relative to printing a certain circular by ex-officers : Miss Washington moved that the circular and the answers thereto be printed in the Monthly Magazine ; Mrs. Tittmann seconded the motion. Motion carried.

The Corresponding Secretary reported the death of Mrs. John Van Nostrand, of New Jersey ; also the resignation of Miss Louise N. Forrest, of "The Highlands," D. C.

A letter was presented from Mrs. James Lyons, of Virginia,

declining to accept the position of Vice-President-General on account of ill health.

It was moved and carried that the report of the Corresponding Secretary be accepted.

The Business Manager of the Magazine, Mrs. Mary M. Barclay, presented her report, which stated that the recent trouble in regard to losing money sent for subscriptions was now remedied by having the mail delivered at her residence, and, in consequence of which, the amount on hand was sufficient to cover expenses for the December issue.

Mrs. Barclay presented a letter from the St. Paul Chapter, asking information as to the disposition of the resolutions which they presented to the Board on January 4, 1894.

Mrs. Barclay made the following motion : "That the Corresponding Secretary-General be instructed to inform the Regent of St. Paul Chapter what disposition was made of the resolutions sent by that Chapter to the Board of Management and acted upon at the regular meeting held January 4, 1894. Motion carried.

Mrs. Brackett, Chairman of Committee of Arrangements, reported a meeting of ushers ; the other committees had reported and had been accepted at a previous meeting.

The Chairman of the Credential Committee not having received reports from others, will report later.

The Chairman of Music and Decoration Committee reported that the terms of the members of the Marine band being much larger than she was authorized to offer, she will report later.

Miss Desha had been advised that the entire expense of the Marine band would aggregate \$58.

The Chairman on Badges reported that the badges had been received, the committee met and inspected the same, which were then delivered to the Recording Secretary.

No report on press was presented, the chairman being too ill to do so.

The Chairman on Reception reported that she called upon Mrs. Stevenson, according to the decision of the Board, and that she would receive the guests at the reception to be given during the session of the Continental Congress.

The chairman presented a sample of the invitations to be issued to the reception. It was moved and carried that it be

left to Mrs. Heth, with the aid of the printer, to furnish suitable invitations for reception, and that she have five hundred printed, and that the amount expended for reception be \$200.

Miss Desha gave notice that she would offer at the next meeting of the National Board an amendment to do away with the Advisory Board, and that all members should be dismissed from the Society who should be guilty of maligning other members.

The Board then adjourned till February 14, 1894, at 4:15 P. M.

*February 14, 1894.*

Pursuant to call, the National Board of Management met at 1416 F street northwest, at 4:15 P. M.

Present : Mrs. Beale, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Heth, Miss Desha, Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. Titman, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Walworth, Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Keim, Mrs. Geer, Mrs. Alexander, Miss Dorsey and Miss Washington.

Miss Washington moved that Mrs. Lockwood take the chair. Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary read the minutes of February 1, 1894, which were accepted.

The Registrars-General presented the names of 173 applicants as eligible for membership to the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution, all of which were accepted.

It was moved and carried that thirty-six dollars be paid to Mrs. Rosa Wright-Smith for postage for certificates of membership.

The Vice-President in Charge of Organization presented the following names for confirmation : Mrs. Chapin C. Foster as State Regent of Indiana ; Mrs. Mary C. Robbins, Chapter Regent of Hingham, Massachusetts, recommended by the State Regent of Massachusetts ; Mrs. Lucien H. Cocke as Chapter Regent of Roanoke, Virginia, recommended by the State Regent of Virginia ; Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page as Chapter Regent of Norfolk, Virginia ; Mrs. Harriet J. Hawes as Chapter Regent of Freeport, Indiana ; Mrs. M. E. Vinton as Regent of the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter of Indianapolis, Indiana. She also reported that Miss M. B. Temple has the

required number of members and will organize the Knoxville, Tennessee, Chapter at once.

The report was accepted.

The Corresponding Secretary pro tem. presented the resignation of Mrs. E. P. Hammatt, of Rochester, New York, as a member of the National Society. The resignation was accepted.

Mrs. Barclay, Business Manager of the Magazine, reported that all expenses incurred in issuing the supplement to Magazine had been met by sale of same.

Mrs. Brackett, Chairman of Committee of Arrangement, suggested the name of Miss Hanna as stenographer for the Continental Congress, and submitted her terms for the work. The Recording Secretary-General was authorized to engage Miss Hanna at the rates submitted.

Mrs. Brackett reported for Mrs. Blount, Chairman of Committee on Programme, that the programme had been printed and accepted.

Miss Dorsey, Chairman of Music Committee, reported favorably on music. The report was accepted, and the chairman was authorized to employ the musicians at the terms offered.

Miss Washington, Chairman of Credential Committee, moved that Mrs. Brackett and Miss Desha be appointed to assist her at the Congress. Motion carried.

Mrs. Heth, Chairman of Reception Committee, reported that the invitations to reception would be delivered on the next day.

It was moved and carried that the resident members of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution be invited to the reception to be given at the Ebbitt House on the twenty-first.

The Board of Management unanimously appropriated \$300 for the expenses of the reception to be given on Wednesday, February twenty-first, and authorized the Treasurer-General to pay the same to Mrs. Harry Heth, Vice-President-General, Chairman of Committee on Reception.

Miss Dorsey nominated Miss Virginia Miller as Vice-President-General to fill a vacancy. Motion carried, and she was unanimously elected.

Miss Washington nominated Mrs. C. C. Snyder as Vice-President-General; motion carried, and she was elected.

It was moved and carried that ten dollars be paid to Mrs. Brackett for miscellaneous expenses during the Congress.

It was moved and carried that the portrait of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, presented to the Society by Miss Sallie Mackall, be placed in the room of the Daughters of the American Revolution Society.

Mrs. Barclay requested that her daughter, Mrs. McClelland, be allowed to take charge of the Magazine during the Congress, as she would be unable to do so. Permission was granted.

Mrs. Keim nominated Miss Harriet Hallowell, and Miss Desha Miss M. Alston as ushers.

Mrs. Keim made the following motion :

*Resolved*, That the clerk make a copy of all minutes of the Board not yet published in the Magazine, including the minutes of this meeting, to be sent immediately to the President-General. Motion carried.

Mrs. Barclay requested that the Recording Secretary be allowed an opportunity to answer the inquiries of the President-General presented at the meeting of the National Board on February 1, 1894.

In reply, the Recording Secretary-General presented the following : "In reply to the questions of the President-General, so far as my official duties are concerned, I would say that the correspondence and telegrams referred to under the first two questions, both related to the appointment of a committee, which I unfortunately, but with the best intentions, suggested to the President-General. I believed it to be most efficient if composed of certain ladies of the Board, whom I named, giving my reasons for doing so. My motive was misapprehended, and the President-General appeared to believe that I would refuse to present the names of the committee which she had appointed.

"As I did present the names of the committee which she appointed, and this was the only subject of the correspondence, I considered that my official duty was performed. In regard to the question, why all official communications from the President-General have been withheld, I would refer the Board

to the Committee on Minutes, which had control of the publication of the minutes, wherein there are no official communications from the President-General. The only official communication for which I am responsible, besides that which is mentioned, is the letter of the President-General in regard to Mrs. Cabell's resignation, which will be found mentioned in the printed minutes. The Board did not direct that the letter should be spread on the minutes, or it would have been done. There are but few cases in the history of the Society where any letter or other communications have been spread on the minutes in full, and it has never been done except by special resolution.

"I therefore considered that I was following the precedent of the Society."

The Board then took a recess, subject to call.



## CHAPTERS.

WESTERN RESERVE CHAPTER, *Cleveland, Ohio*.—The regular meeting of this Chapter was held at the "Hollen-den," January 10, 1893, the Regent in the chair. A resolution was presented that the delegates be instructed to vote for the amendment to the Constitution, limiting the membership in the Society to lineal descendants. The Regent was requested to leave the chair and present to the Chapter her views on the subject. The Vice-Regent, Mrs. Kendall, was called to the chair, and the Regent, Mrs. Avery, stated her views, which were clearly and unequivocally in favor of lineal descent. She had carefully refrained from using her official position to influence any one, but when her views were called for by the members unanimously, she did not hesitate to express them. Several ladies spoke on the question, and Mrs. W. G. Rose made an eloquent and able appeal for collaterals. The vote was taken and it was found that but one vote had been cast against the resolution. The delegates are, therefore, instructed to vote for the amendment to the Constitution limiting the membership to lineal descendants.

Mrs. Curtis read a most interesting and valuable paper on the Nicholson and Few families. James Nicholson, her ancestor, was Commander-in-chief of the navy during the Revolutionary War. Eighteen of the family have been in the service of the United States and three have worn broad pennants, and the fourth died just as he had been appointed to one. William Few was colonel during the Revolutionary War, delegate to the Continental Congress, and delegate to the convention that framed the Federal Constitution in 1787. Mrs. Curtis possesses many commissions, letters from Washington and other valuable documents. She was unanimously requested to forward her paper to the AMERICAN MONTHLY for publication. After a most interesting meeting, the Chapter adjourned to meet the second Wednesday in February.

JOHN MARSHALL CHAPTER, *Louisville, Kentucky*.—Mrs. Philip Trapnell Allin, Regent of the John Marshall Chapter, Louisville, Kentucky, entertained the Chapter for the first time since her reelection as Regent, on the second Saturday in December.

About fifty members were present besides invited guests. Mrs. Allin was assisted in receiving by her mother, Mrs. Henry L. Pope, the popular State Regent of Kentucky, and her sister, Mrs. William J. Hardy, a charter member of the New York City Chapter. The house was beautifully decorated with Christmas greens, flowers and flags.

Mrs. Allin showed the ladies two books which were given by General George Washington to her great-grandfather, for whom the Chapter was named, Chief Justice John Marshall, a captured British Order Book and a Record of the Revolutionary Army of the troops "under the immediate command of His Excellency, George Washington.

#### A. MEMBER.

THE DOLLY MADISON CHAPTER, *Washington, D. C.*, at its last meeting passed the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That while we learn with regret of the resignations of the President presiding and other officers of the National Board, and appreciate the services rendered by them, we yet desire to express our confidence in the Board, and approval of its action on October 5, 1893.

MERCY WARREN CHAPTER, *Springfield, Massachusetts*.—This Chapter with the local Sons of the American Revolution, and their wives and other friends as their invited guests, observed the anniversary of the destruction of tea in Boston harbor, December fifteenth, in the pleasant parlors of the South Church chapel. Dr. Edward Everett Hale had accepted an invitation to address the Chapter on the occasion, and gave, in his inimitable and enthusiastic manner, his lecture on the "Human Washington."

Palms and flowers, with the portrait of Mercy Warren on an easel, the American flag for a background, adorned the plat-

form, while at some distance, and on the right, was a handsome colonial tea table decorated with flowers, laid with silver and blue and white china, and candles burning under red, white and blue shades. One of the board of managers presided, dressed as Mary Phillips (one of Washington's sweethearts). In the rear parlor was another table spread with abundant refreshments, where the Registrar, dressed as a colonial dame, presided and served coffee.

After the address an informal reception was held, and refreshments were served.

The weather was most unpropitious, deterring some who otherwise would have joined in the celebration, but the success and enjoyment of the occasion were not appreciably affected. The serious illness of the efficient, devoted chairman of the committee in charge of the day, Mrs. Powers, was the only shade to complete satisfaction, and called out many earnest expressions of regret and sympathy. C.

#### AUGUSTA CHAPTER, *Augusta, Georgia*.—Enthusiasm is one of the most lovable characteristics of woman.

It was an enthusiastic group of that patriotic band of Daughters of the American Revolution who gathered at the home of Mrs. Harriet G. Gould, on Lower Broad, despite the rain and general nastiness of the weather.

Mrs. Gould, Vice-Regent, made a most graceful presiding officer in the absence of the Regent, Mrs. McWhorter, who is making an extended visit with relatives in New York State.

There is no place in the whole State more fitted for meetings of the Daughters of the American Revolution than this beautiful home of Mrs. Gould, for in no home do I know of as many relics of the Revolution, or as many portraits of brave ancestors, whose heroic deeds go to make up the history of our own State and the Union. There is a handsome portrait of General Thomas Glascock in his uniform of major-general. The painter was a half-breed Indian. A romantic attachment existed between him and Count Pulaski; an attachment strong enough to make General Glascock go as the volunteer leader of a handful of men to rescue the mortally wounded Polish hero

from the English, and to risk all in remaining by his couch until three days later, when Pulaski expired in his arms.

Beneath this portrait of General Glascock hangs his commission as marshal "to and for the District of Georgia," with the original signatures of George Washington, President, and of Edmund Randolph.

Just across the room from his illustrious father hangs the portrait of General Thomas Glascock, famous during the stirring days of 1812 and the Indian wars. And when one remembers that he is the third generation who has made his name distinguished—for William Glascock was a famous lawyer, and first Speaker of the House of Representatives, Georgia—one can well understand why the very atmosphere of this home seems to palpitate with patriotism.

After the minutes were read, Mrs. George C. McWhorter's acceptance of the office of Chapter Regent, to which she was elected at the last meeting, was announced. Then the Society was farther gratified to be able to welcome as Daughters, Miss Addie Barnes and Miss Addie Moore.

Miss Rowland moved that the Association purchase a souvenir bell made from the overflow of metal used in moulding the Liberty Bell. The motion was seconded and carried, and the Treasurer authorized to make the purchase.

It is said that a larger number and more valuable contributions of Revolutionary relics have been made from the South than from any other section of the Union.

NEW YORK CITY CHAPTER, *New York*, commemorated Washington's wedding day by giving a luncheon at "Sherry's" at one o'clock, on Saturday, January ninth.

At three o'clock the Sons of the American Revolution and their wives were invited to attend the musical and literary entertainment which followed the luncheon.

Mrs. Janvier Le Duc, an officer of the Chapter, read a paper dealing with the early love affairs, final courtship and marriage of General Washington. Mrs. Julia Clinton Jones, a granddaughter of old Governor De Witt Clinton, and a great-grandniece of Governor George Clinton, wrote an original

poem especially for the occasion, entitled, "Washington's Wedding Day."

The entertainment was held in the white and gold ballroom, which was artistically decorated with American flags and tri-colored bunting. The committee consists of Mrs. Gerardus Wynkoop, Mrs. Donald McLean, Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel, Mrs. Jeremiah P. Robinson, Mrs. J. Heron Crossman, Mrs. T. V. Van Buren, Mrs. John Townsend, Mrs. Janvier Le Duc, Miss Jeanne C. Irwin-Martin, Miss Emma G. Lathrop, Miss Fannie W. Clark, Miss Carrie Halsted, Miss Lillian W. Montgomery, Miss Helen Robinson and Miss Walworth.

Among other members and invited guests are Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, Miss Louise Ward McAllister, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus, Mrs. H. G. Marquand, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. George B. De Forrest, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. James Harriman, Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, Mrs. George Kidd, Mrs. James H. Beekman and Mrs. Benjamin S. Church.

BERKS COUNTY CHAPTER, *Reading, Pennsylvania.*—An interesting meeting of this Chapter was held at the house of the Regent, Mrs. W. Murray Weidman, on November 4, 1893.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved. Report of Treasurer was then read for the last year, followed by the report of Columbian Liberty Bell, this Chapter having supplied money and a number of coins and historic relics to be used in the making of the bell.

As a greeting to the old Liberty Bell, during its short stay in this city, a large wreath of autumn leaves was sent to be placed upon it. It was draped with wide satin ribbons of red, white and blue, the ends marked in gold letters, with the name of the Chapter.

The Historian, Miss Cushman, read an interesting paper on her distinguished ancestor, Colonel Philip Frederic Antes.

Topics of historical interest were then considered for future work during the winter.

**BRISTOL CHAPTER, Bristol, Rhode Island.**—They held their regular monthly meeting in Burnside Memorial Hall on Monday afternoon, January eighth.

It was voted "that the sum of fifty dollars be sent from the treasury to Washington, to be added to the fund for a portrait of Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, to be hung in the White House."

Mrs. J. Russell Bullock presented the Chapter with two volumes of **THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE**, beautifully bound in blue and gold and suitably inscribed. These volumes contained all the numbers for 1892 and 1893, and are most valuable for reference. They called forth the hearty thanks of the members.

Miss Shepard and Mrs. L. M. Pratt were appointed a committee to nominate delegates to the National Congress, to be held in Washington, D. C., February 22, 1894. The nominations to be approved by the Executive Board.

Mrs. George U. Arnold read a paper, entitled "A Peaceful River." Into this account she wove the historical events relating to the towns lying along the Kickemuit river, together with many legends and family traditions never before given.

A paper by Miss Lucy Carpenter, of Providence, Rhode Island, entitled "Places of Interest in Rhode Island," was read by Mrs. C. B. Rockwell.

In this paper Miss Carpenter touched upon the many places in our State which are noted for their Indian or Revolutionary history; and in her introduction pleasantly quoted the apt reply of a loyal Rhode Island lady to one who expressed a wonder as to what could be found of interest to write about concerning a State covering so few feet of ground—"Not the *foot*, but the *head*, we measure in our beloved Rhode Island." The paper showed careful research and gave a great fund of interesting information.

The thanks of the Chapter were extended to both the ladies for the pleasure afforded the members by these papers.

C. MARIA SHEPARD, *Secretary.*

**BALTIMORE CHAPTER, Baltimore, Maryland.**—On the afternoon of the fourth of January, a large number of the ladies of our fair city assembled in the spacious rooms of the Balti-

more Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to drink a cup of tea and enjoy the music and entertainment provided by the Chapter for their guests.

It was truly a delightful meeting. The decorations, which were especially arranged for the occasion, were particularly effective. Flags and handsomely painted designs were draped around the rooms. Over the mantelpiece was hung an elaborate design of the coat-of-arms of the Society on a blue satin background. The entertainment was opened by the singing of the national hymn, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." Other martial airs were played by a concealed orchestra during the afternoon.

The members of the various historical societies, of which Baltimore has a large number, were the guests of the occasion. Our State Regent, Mrs. Leo Knott, and our Chapter Regent, Miss Alice Key Blunt, presided over this social function, assisted by the officers and managers of the Society.

The interest and enthusiasm manifested shows that we are awakening to the great work that lies before the descendants of those who purchased for us this mighty Republic. The women of Baltimore are keeping step with the great national movement among their American sisters to preserve the foundation of American greatness and to guard the principles of their Revolutionary ancestors.

**GASPEE CHAPTER, Providence, Rhode Island.**—A regular meeting of Gaspee Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held at eleven o'clock A. M. February 22, 1894. The Daughters ordinarily meet in the Rhode Island Historical Society's building, but on this occasion they met at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Robert H. I. Goddard, 160 Hope street.

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Goddard. In the absence of the Secretary, Miss Annie W. Stockbridge, who is attending the Congress in Washington as one of the Gaspee Delegates, the Treasurer, Miss Julia L. Mauran, called the roll and read the minutes of the last meeting.

The usual business being transacted, the Regent introduced Mrs. Richard J. Barker, who read an original paper on the

"Daughters of Liberty," which received close attention and commendation from the Chapter. Mrs. Barker presented the social as well as the patriotic side of the women of Colonial times. References were made to the famous Revolutionary belles, Margaret Champlin, Polly Wanton, Polly Lawton, Anne Vernon, Lucy Ellery, Betsey Ellery and many others of Newport.

Interesting allusions were made to Catherine Greene, Desire Hopkins, Mary Bowen, Betsey Bowen, Sally Arnold, daughter of Dr. Jonathan Arnold; Cynthia Aborn, the Misses Arnold, of Warwick, and other representative women of the social life of Providence and neighboring towns.

At the close of the paper selections were rendered on the harp by Signor Raia, and the Chapter listened to the national hymn standing. Mrs. Joseph Warren Greene, of Wickford, gave very appropriate selections from Lossing's "Mary and Martha," the mother and wife of George Washington, and held the interest of her listeners.

More national music followed, and then the ladies were invited into the dining room, where a lunch was provided by Mrs. Goddard. Altogether the meeting was one of the most interesting in the history of the Chapter, and was enjoyed by everyone present, not only from the literary point of view, but from the delightful social side.

**FAITH TRUMBULL CHAPTER, *Norwich, Connecticut.***—The first regular meeting of this Chapter was held Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock in "The Elms," which had been kindly placed at the disposal of the ladies. Honorary State Regent, Mrs. W. M. Olcott was present. Mrs. Richard H. Nelson, Regent of the Chapter, presided. After reading the minutes of the initial meeting by the Recording Secretary, Miss Rosalie D. Lanman, the Registrar, Miss Carrie E. Rogers, read the names of the members with their National and Chapter numbers. The Treasurer, Mrs. Arthur H. Brewer, read her report, which was accepted, and the Corresponding Secretary, Miss Mary H. Paddock, read a paper in regard to lineal and collateral descent. A vote was taken that the delegate be instructed to vote for lineal descent.

A very interesting historical sketch of Faith Trumbull, wife of Governor Jonathan Trumbull, was read by Mrs. W. S. C. Perkins, the Historian. A vote was then taken, resulting in the unanimous choice of Faith Trumbull as the Chapter name. Mrs. William Pierce was then appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress, which is to be held in Washington February twenty-second. The following committee was appointed for the observance of Washington's Birthday: Miss Maria P. Gilman, Miss Elizabeth B. Huntington, Mrs. Arthur H. Brewer, Mrs. Burrell W. Hyde. The attendance was large and much interest was shown.

BRISTOL CHAPTER, *Bristol, Rhode Island*.—The members of the Bristol Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, were pleasantly surprised on entering Burnside Hotel for their meeting on the afternoon of February twelfth to find the room decorated with lovely palms, through the courtesy of a friend. The contrast between the beautiful tropical foliage and the falling snow and wintry scene without made the good cheer within and the welcome to all more expressive.

The meeting was called to order at 3 P. M., the Regent, Miss A. B. Manchester, presiding.

After the usual routine of business the Secretary stated that Mrs. Sylvia DeW. Ostrander and Mrs. Leonora Frances Wardwell had been appointed by the Executive Board as delegates to the National Congress at Washington, D. C., on February twenty-second.

It was announced that the National Hymn sent to the National Board of Management by the Bristol Chapter had been selected to be sung at the unveiling of the portrait of Mrs. Harrison, at the Congress in Washington, D. C., on the twenty-second of February. This information was received with great pleasure as conferring honor upon Rhode Island Daughters. The hymn was written for the Daughters of the American Revolution by Miss Caroline Hazard, of Peacedale, Rhode Island, and set to music by Mrs. J. B. Peet.

A number of articles were donated to the Antiquarian Department, among them "a little souvenir Liberty Bell" made

from the overflow of metal left in casting the Columbian Liberty Bell.

By request the paper of Mrs. Sarah M. Arnold, entitled "A Peaceful River," was re-read.

Arrangements for the suitable celebration of Washington's birthday were left with a committee.

With a vote of thanks to those who had helped make the February meeting an enjoyable one, the Chapter adjourned.

C. MARIAN SHEPARD,  
*Secretary.*

WYOMING VALLEY CHAPTER, *Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania*.—The second annual reunion of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Wyoming Valley Chapter, took place in August at Bear Creek, by invitation of Mrs. Benjamin Reynolds. From the earliest formation of the Society Mrs. Reynolds has been one of the most earnest supporters of its objects. Herself a lineal descendant of the two renowned pilgrims of the Mayflower, Dr. Samuel Fuller and Captain Matthew Fuller, and of Lieutenant Mills and Colonel Eleazar Lindsley of Revolutionary service, it was fitting that an invitation should come from her. And reunion it was in every sense of the word, members coming from various summer resorts to join in the festivities. Such a day! Nature was at its best! The citizens of Bear Creek joined with the host, Mr. Reynolds, in doing honor to the occasion. Albert Lewis sent his stage with four horses, Mr. Reynolds his coach and fine team of sorrels, the Misses Smith each driving a pair of spirited horses to an elegant turnout, Dr. Hodge's carryall, each decorated with American flags, to convey the Daughters to the charming residence of Mrs. Reynolds, situated on a lofty knoll, rightly named "The Pines," from the enormous wealth of pine trees surrounding it. Flags waved from house top and porch, but on a magnificent flag pole, battered and weather-stained fluttered the flag General Sullivan carried on his memorable march over these very hills. After serving of bouillon, a drive was enjoyed through the picturesque forests of Bear Creek. Art and nature have combined to make this one of the most charming private resorts in this country. One could but wish these lofty trees had

the power to unfold the tale of woe the heart-broken and weary refugees, after the frightful massacre of July 3, 1778, who found shelter under their protecting branches while journeying to their Connecticut homes, must have uttered as they mourned fathers, husbands and brothers who had fallen under the scalping knife and fiery torture. A story more wierd than ever historian recorded or poet sang would be revealed. How little dreamed they a society in honor of the American Revolution would one day celebrate her victories in this very forest. A visit to the cabin built by Messrs. Bedford and Price, a ride on the mountain railway constructed by the master workman, Bruce Bedford, in the very heart of the forest, and the return trip was made by boat and carriage to the Pines, where the celebration of the day began by reading all names in the visitors' book, singing of patriotic airs and making of speeches. An appeal from the Mary Washington Memorial Association was attentively listened to, and three cheers were vigorously given for Mrs. Richard Sharpe, the first life member of the Chapter of this organization in memory of the mother of *our* Washington. An elaborate luncheon was served on the broad verandas overlooking the cottages and picturesque lake with its rustic bridges. A vote of thanks was tendered to the generous host and hostess, when all repaired to the lawn, where Eugene C. Frank grouped the Society for a photographic picture. A serenade was tendered by the Banjo Club of Bear Creek. The signal for departure reminded us that the day's enjoyment must end, and with adieus and kind words the Society adjourned until the autumn.



## A PEN PICTURE OF THE UNVEILING OF MRS. HARRISON'S PORTRAIT.

*By an Eye Witness.*

A feature of this Congress which stands alone was the unveiling of Mrs. Harrison's portrait by Huntington—which now hangs in the Green Room at the White House. The unveiling took place at 7:30, in the Church of Our Father, on the night of February 22, 1894.

Mrs. Stevenson, somewhat pale, but looking very lovely in a walking gown of black velvet, with bonnet of lace and pearls, occupied the Chair and opened the ceremonies with her usual gracious dignity and sweetness. The music was by Miss Maud Morgan and her Choral Society, who, through the exertions of Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus, of New York, came to Washington for this purpose. The society feel greatly indebted to her and to Mrs. Doremus for the pleasure this music furnished and added to a notable evening.

The poem read by Miss Lizzie Field, of Colorado, was most beautiful, and delivered as it was with a gift of rarest elocution, of beauty and of pathos, by one of the most charming specimens of young American womanhood it has ever been our lot to chronicle, brought mist to more than one eye in that vast throng, and carried many a heart far away to the lonely western hill-side where sleeps all that is left of our first beloved President-General.

For the unveiling itself, it was a scene long to be remembered. As the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner" rose on the air, Mrs. Judge Putnam, of Saratoga, drew aside the flag so dear to us all, which hid the beloved form of Mrs. Harrison, while the audience stood spell bound.

The portrait was true in its likeness and of great beauty, and the living woman, the friend of the dead, who stood in her gown of moonlight velvet and lilies and unveiled that portrait seemed part of it—to live in history with those who

witnessed that never-to-be-forgotten scene, "A thing of beauty is a joy forever."

To Mrs. Walworth more than any one else is due the gratitude of the Society for the successful carrying through of her idea expressed personally to Mrs. Harrison of hanging this portrait in the White House. She has never faltered, she has worked faithfully and steadily towards that end, and that to-day it hangs, for all Daughters of the American Revolution to make pilgrimages to and gather inspiration from, in the home of our Presidents, we have largely to thank Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth.



## MRS. HARRISON PORTRAIT FUND.

FEBRUARY, RECEIVED.

Feb.	Mrs. R. Elizabeth King, New York.....	\$1 00
	Mrs. A. F. H. Hall, New York.....	2 00
	Simsbury Chapter, Simsbury, Conn .....	10 00
	Miss Nettie L. White, Washington, D. C.....	1 00
	Xavier Chapter, Rome, Georgia.....	5 00
Jan.	Mrs. Margaret Hetzel, Fairfax county, Virginia.....	1 00
	Miss S. R. Hetzel, Virginia.....	1 00
	Saint Paul Chapter, Minnesota.....	29 50
	Minneapolis Chapter, Minnesota.....	17 00
	Mrs. D. K. Powell, Washington, D. C.....	1 00
	Mrs. J. P. Kernochan, New York .....	10 00
Feb.	Mrs. H. V. Boynton (subscriber) Washington, D. C.....	25 00
	Mrs. A. W. Greely (subscriber), Washington, D. C.....	5 00
	Mrs. Marguerite Dickins, U. S. N.....	2 00
	Mrs. General Ellsworth Reynolds, La Fayette, Indiana.....	5 00
	Mrs. W. S. Case, South Manchester, Connecticut.....	1 00
	Cincinnati Chapter, Ohio.....	24 00
	Mrs. Mary L. Shields, Washington, D. C.....	25 00
	New Haven Chapter, Connecticut.....	27 00
	Mrs. Heth, Washington, D. C.....	1 00
	Mrs. M. L. Lovell, Brooklyn, New York.....	5 00
	Mrs. Marshall MacDonald, Washington, D. C.....	5 00
	Mrs. Chas. S. Johnson, Washington, D. C.....	1 00
	Mrs. Colonel Brackett, Washington, D. C.....	1 00
	Milwaukee Chapter, Wisconsin.....	16 50
	Dolly Madison No. 2, Chapter, Memphis, Tennessee.....	12 50
	Rutland Chapter, Vermont.....	11 35
	Mrs. W. J. Judah, Memphis, Tennessee.....	5 00
	New Haven Chapter, Connecticut.....	5 50
	Lexington Chapter, Kentucky .....	5 00
	Buffalo Chapter, New York.....	30 00
	Mrs. William McKie, Cambridge, New York.....	5 00
	Mrs. Slocumb, "Daisy Crest over Groton," Connecticut.....	10 00
	Miss Clark, Middletown, Connecticut.....	10 00
	Mrs. James Fairman, New York.....	1 00
	Mrs. J. H. Ferris, South Norwalk, Connecticut.....	1 00
	Detroit Chapter, Michigan.....	10 00
	Wiltwyck Chapter, Kingston, New York, February, 1892, \$25; February, 1894, \$21.....	46 00
	Old Dominion Chapter, Richmond, Virginia.....	10 00
	Mrs. Amelia C. Waite, Washington, D. C.....	1 00
	Miss Louise McAllister.....	10 00
	Mrs. Benjamin Snyder.....	50 00

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## IN MEMORIAM.

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### MRS. LEONIDAS POLK WILLIAMS.

In a large Chapter like that in New York city, there are among its members many intellectual and brilliant women, noted in the social, church, or literary world, and well fitted to cope with the manifold questions of the day which are encountered in the life of the great metropolis. During the past year it has made many gains in its membership, but also has had to count its losses, and not one has been more deeply felt than that suffered by the death of Mrs. Williams.

It would be interesting, were it possible to follow out in the character of their descendants the traits of the forefathers who made this country theirs by adoption and by conquest. Thus none who knew Mrs. Williams well would fail to recognize in her vivacity and great artistic ability, the characteristics of her French Huguenot ancestry, nor in her sturdy good sense and independence those of her English progenitors. Hers was a noble line, and well deserves mention.

She was born Mary Robert, daughter of Philip Rhinelander Robert, and Frances Ogden Blackwell, his wife. Upon her paternal side her great-great-great-grandfather, Daniel Robert, a banker in France and a prominent Huguenot, married Susanne la Roche, came to America after the Edict of Nantes, and settled in New York in 1690, dying in 1712.

Her great-grandfather, Colonel John Robert, married Rachel De Noailles, of the family of General Lafayette, fought at the battle of Monmouth, was taken prisoner by the British and confined in the old sugar house on Hammond street, New York. For services rendered, Congress granted him a valuable tract of land in Cherry Valley, New York State. He died in 1812.

Her maternal ancestor, Robert Blackwell, settled in New-town, Long Island, in 1676, and married Mary Manningham, of Manning's Island, afterward's called Blackwell's Island. His son, her great-grandfather, Colonel Jacob Blackwell, held a captaincy during the French and Indian wars, became colonel at the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, and was afterwards a member of Provincial Congress, and a prominent Whig.

She was also descended from Admiral Sir John Moore, grandson of the third Earl of Drogheda.

Personally, Mrs. Williams was very attractive, and her bright and happy manner drew about her many friends. She was one of the earliest to join the New York Chapter, and was soon elected one of the Committee of Safety, winning the esteem of those associated with her, by her wide views and sound judgment. Had death spared her she would have been an ever growing power for good, throwing always the weight of her influence upon the side of high purpose and lofty aims. Though "Ours the pain, be hers the gain." For

"We doubt not that for one so true  
There must be other nobler work to do."

J. H. T.

#### MRS. H. V. M. MILLER.

For the second time in the short life of our Chapter the "Daughters" are called upon to mourn the loss of an honored and much-loved member. Nearly two years ago that noble and patriotic woman, Mrs. J. W. H. Underwood, who was the first member of the order in this city, was called to come up higher, and now Mrs. H. V. M. Miller has gone to join her in the paradise of God.

At a meeting of Xavier Chapter January 11, 1894, a committee was appointed to prepare suitable resolutions in regard to the death of Mrs. Miller, and the report is as follows:

WHEREAS, In the mysterious providence of an all-wise God, Mrs. H. V. M. Miller has passed from time to eternity, in her death her friends have sustained an irreparable loss; and

WHEREAS, Xavier Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which she was a member, mourn her death and express their apprieration of her high moral and intellectual worth and the affectionate remembrance in which she is held.

*Resolved*, That in her death Xavier Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution realize that they have lost not only a near and dear friend, but a member who cherished a deep and abiding interest in the welfare of the organization.

*Resolved*, That we will ever cherish hallowed recollections of our departed friend.

*Resolved*, That the members of Xavier Chapter give expression to their profound feeling of sorrow by wearing a badge of mourning for thirty days.

*Resolved*, That the foregoing resolutions be entered on the minutes of the Chapter, a copy be furnished the husband of our friend, Dr. H. V. M. Miller, and also to the *Rome Tribune* and *THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE* for publication.

MRS. W. P. WHITMORE,  
MRS. CHRISTOPHER ROWELL,  
MISS MABEL HILLYER.

*Committee.*

(MRS.) FLORENCE U. EASTMAN,  
*Corresponding Secretary Xavier Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.*

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## HOW TO ORGANIZE A CHAPTER.

In response to a suggestion of a State Regent, that something should be said in the Magazine on this subject, we would call attention, first, to the point which is indispensable, that of having twelve members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in the same locality, whose application papers are approved and fees paid. To secure this requisite number generally requires some special effort in interesting persons who are eligible, and also in assisting them to look up the Revolutionary record of their ancestors. To give such assistance and to develop the objects of the Society in a community unfamiliar with them is the allotted task of the Chapter Regent, often appointed to a place remote from the center from which she may expect to draw information and inspiration in her work. It may thus be seen that there is reason in the custom of appointing Chapter Regents where there are perhaps no "Daughters," and she has to struggle on alone. Some of our most active Chapters have grown from such beginnings. Where there are already several members of the Society in one place and no Regent has been assigned to it, they may, if they prefer, elect their own Regent, or they may ask their State Regent to appoint one; but, in either case, as soon as the organization of a Chapter is contemplated, a formal authorization to do so must be obtained from the National Board of Management, according to Article VII, Section 1, of the Constitution. This authority should be asked through the State Regent, where there is one, or, where without, through the Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization. The Chapter Regent appointed or elected may appoint the necessary officers of her Chapter for the first year. When these officers, Regent, Secretary, Treasurer and Registrar have accepted their respective positions, and a local Board of Management is elected, the Chapter is ready for work, and should immediately report its organization to the Recording Secretary of the National Board, according to the By-laws of the National Society, Article XI, Section 2, with a list of officers and members, and should send at the same time a duplicate report to their State Regent (By-laws, Article XI, Section 4). The

Recording Secretary, after making her note of the Chapter, refers this official report of organization to the Vice-President in Charge of Organization, who has the responsibility in this department of the Society.

The Chapter can use its own discretion about other officers than those named who are essential to organization. Every Chapter would find it wise to have an Historian, but this and other officers may be added one by one later on. It is as well also not to be hurried in making by-laws, which should be duly considered. A certain familiarity with the Constitution of the National Society and with the by-laws of older Chapters will aid materially in forming such laws as are helpful and practical. The local Board of Management, or Committee of Safety, as some Chapters call it, should consider the by-laws at length before presenting them to the Chapter; they should be read at one meeting of the Chapter and be voted on, section by section, at the next.

After the first twelve members are organized, the incoming members begin to bring a fund to the Chapter, which will at once suggest the need of a charter on which the names of the original members are engrossed. This will cost the Chapter five dollars, and will probably be its first investment, followed soon after by the printing of its by-laws, with the names of officers, local board and standing committees. The committees may be for auditing, printing, on literature, on anniversaries, on local points of historic interest, on patriotic education, on Revolutionary relics, on parliamentary law, etc. In each of these subjects there is active work to be done in forwarding the objects of the Society, so there may be a choice of any two or three of them.

It should be remembered by all new Chapters that they have the opportunity to aid the Society in raising its fund for a portrait of Mrs. Harrison, which has been placed in the White House, and before the interest and charity of the Chapter is enlisted in any other project that requires money, they will surely be anxious to place themselves on record as contributing to this patriotic work, which commemorates the valuable services and the noble character of our first President-General.

E. H. W.

A BRIEF AND INFORMAL SUMMARY OF THE ACTION  
OF THE THIRD CONTINENTAL CONGRESS OF  
FEBRUARY 22, 1894.

Members of the Society distant from Washington have little idea of the labor and responsibility involved in the general arrangements and details of preparation for the Continental Congress; every year with the increase of the Congress this work increases and is borne entirely by the resident members of the Board of Management, whose services should be appreciated and recognized.

By the twentieth of February many Regents and delegates had already arrived in Washington, and a conference was held that evening, including several members of the National Board at the office of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 1416 F street. Several subjects of interest were discussed, one of them the increased and almost overwhelming work falling upon members of the National Board with the rapid increase of the Society. The idea was advanced that a few officers should receive salaries, but a general opinion was held that this was not compatible with the spirit of the Society and would be incompatible with the freedom and dignity of each office, but that it would be unjust to impose a labor that consumed the entire time or injured the health of officers, and that a sufficient number of officers should be employed to prevent this. Nominations of officers came before the Conference. Mrs. Walworth was repeatedly urged to accept a nomination, but positively declined any active office; she had gladly given her service in this way in the past, but thought that younger women should take up that work, and also said she could not continue to come so frequently to Washington as she had done heretofore, and as she thought was necessary for the efficient service of an active officer.

There were two other conferences of a similar character, one at the Arlington and one at the Ebbitt. These, with the brilliant reception on the evening of the twenty-first of February, brought the members of the Congress in contact so that many had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance, which is an aid to all organized work. The reception was a

full-dress function, with music and an excellent supper; the large parlors and halls of the Ebbitt were full to overflowing of happy and handsomely dressed women.

Mrs. Stevenson was at the last moment, much to her regret, prevented by illness from being present. She was represented by Mrs. Judge Putnam, of Saratoga, Honorary Vice-President-General who had been invited to assist her in receiving on this occasion. Mrs. Putnam was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Hetzel, Honorary Vice-President, and Miss Washington.

The guests were presented by Mrs. Heth, Vice-President-General, who wore the diamonds owned and worn by Martha Washington, sent to her for this occasion by the granddaughter of Martha Washington. Mrs. Putnam's gown by Felix was of sapphire velvet, a court train over white satin petticoat, covered with rare old point lace; point lace and pearl passementerie covered the corsage; the train draped in point lace. Her only ornament the badge of the Society set in large diamonds.

Mrs. Washington's gown was of heavy black silk; jet and lace trimmings.

Mrs. Hetzel wore black velvet en traine, with point lace bertha and diamonds.

These, as the "receiving party," were, in their exquisite costumes, a most fair representation of the hundreds of Daughters who graced this occasion—one of the most enjoyable in the annals of the Society.

A marked and beautiful feature of the evening was the good-fellowship and cordiality prevailing among the members of the Society gathered from every state of the Union. "Noblest types of American womanhood," as was said of them by a distinguished officer in the corridors of the Ebbitt House.

The Congress was opened promptly on the morning of the twenty-second by the President-General, followed by prayer, and music by the Marine Band. After some little discussion the programme as prepared was accepted by the Congress, which meant a strict adherence to the business before them for the brief three days in which so much was to be crowded. Without this method it would have required an adjournment over Sunday, and the loss of many delegates who could stay but the three days, while a full number of votes were important

on the questions involved. The Congress repeatedly expressed its satisfaction with the method and ruling of the President-General as presiding officer, and the whole of the morning programme was completed without delay.

In the evening the ceremonies of the "unveiling" of Mrs. Harrison's portrait, the picture having been placed on the left of the platform and covered with the national flag, were fully carried out. The public was admitted, and a great audience of the best people filled the house to overflowing. They listened with intense interest and repeated and enthusiastic applause to the numbers of the programme which follows:

#### UNVEILING OF THE PORTRAIT OF MRS. HARRISON

Which is to be placed in the Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., by the Daughters of the American Revolution (Painted by Daniel Huntington).

7:30 P. M., February 22, 1894.

CAROLINE SCOTT HARRISON.

We hail thee, leader of our band!  
First, sweetest lady of the land,  
No crown we place on thy fair brow,  
Nor laurel wreath on thee bestow,  
But pure and simple like thy life  
As daughter, sister, mother, wife  
The love we bring; and here proclaim  
Thy highest praise,  
A woman's ways.

A woman, gentle, tender, strong,  
Who stood for right, and battled wrong;  
Not Home alone, but Country, too,  
From sea to sea the wide land through  
Held her allegiance, effort, pride,  
From years when as a winsome bride,  
With lifted head and higher view,  
She looked afar,  
Beyond the war.

With steadfast patience, calm reserve,  
The soldier's wife with faith and nerve,  
The statesman's mate, from camp to hall,  
She stepped unspoiled through route and ball  
And still the wine of wisdom pressed,  
From each experience, sad or blessed,  
Until the model matron stood,

On height supreme,  
An uncrowned Queen.

E. H. W.

## INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

By the President-General, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson.

## MUSIC.

By the Marine Band. Mrs. Harrison's Favorite Song

## REPORT.

Of the Treasurer of Portrait Fund. Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth.

## POEM.

By Miss Belle Ward. Written for the Occasion. Recited by  
Miss Lizzie Hardin Field, Charter Member, D. A. R.

## MUSIC.

National Hymn for the D. A. R. Sung in public for the first time.  
Music by Mrs. J. B. Peet. Words by Miss Caroline Hazard.  
Rendered by Miss Maud Morgan and the Lenox Choral Society.

## UNVEILING.

By Mrs. John Risley Putnam, Chairman National Committee.  
Mrs. Chas. Burhans, Secretary.

## MUSIC.

Miss Maud Morgan, Harpist.

Third Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution.  
Church of Our Father, Thirteenth and F Streets, Washington, D. C.

The President-General's remarks, the Treasurer's report and the beautiful poem by Miss Ward will be published in the proceedings of the Congress. No written language can express the effect of the exquisite rendering of that poem by the young enthusiast, Miss Lizzie H. Field, who came from her distant home in Denver, Colorado, for this purpose. Gifted, cultivated and unconscious, she carried that large audience with her, until the life and memory of our first President-General was idealized and blended with our own best aspirations and with the beautiful work of art immediately afterward presented to our vision. One could not but wish that every Daughter in the land might witness the scene and hear the inspiring music of the occasion. Many of them have heard the celebrated Miss Maud Morgan, but probably few have seen her in her latest triumph as director of the Choral Society. Her genius and her grace have found a new and wonderful development, which is highly appreciated by the public. Thirty-five members of this Society came with Miss Morgan, all giving their services gratuitously to honor this great event. They gave three numbers : "Sleep Royal Child" and the "Star Spangled Banner"; besides the marked musical event of the evening, the introduction of the National Hymn, "Our Western Land," written for the Daughters of the American Revolution, and not

only for the event of the unveiling. The introduction of this hymn is an effort to carry out the suggestions so urgently made at the Chicago meeting of May 19, 1893, to create a truly American National Hymn. The words were called forth by the request of a Rhode Island Chapter, and the music by the request of a national officer. Both are worthy of the theme and have had the approbation of critics and the public. A copy of the music will be sent free to every Chapter Regent so that it may be seen and sung and ordered, for we believe the whole Society will call for it as the beginning of our patriotic voice in this direction. Already are some officers introducing it in the public schools. On hearing Miss Morgan's chorus swell out its grand and simple tones, there were Daughters moved to tears of joy and enthusiasm. But this was an interlude in the progress of affairs.

About half-past nine the public were asked to retire, and business was resumed by a consideration of the reports of the National Officers. At this point the President-General retired, having placed Mrs. Stranahan, Vice-President-General, in the Chair.

Mrs. Lockwood was made Chairman of the Committee of the Whole. When the report of the Vice-President in Charge of Organization was offered for acceptance an objection was made by the minority on the left of the house on the ground that she was not legally appointed on October 5, 1893. Mrs. Walworth replied that this report for the year since the second Congress comprised the work of three officers who had filled the position in that time—Mrs. Boynton, until the early summer; Mrs. Alexander appointed by the President presiding as Acting Vice-President in Charge of Organization from June or July until near October and Mrs. Walworth from October seventh. The question of the appointment on October fifth might be waived for the present, as there was no question that Mrs. Walworth was *de facto* Vice-President in Charge of Organization, as all papers, letters and records had been turned over to her by Mrs. Boynton and the National Board, and no effort had been made to dispossess her; she offered to present the opinion of a lawyer on this point. There was no further discussion of this or any report, all being promptly accepted. The Congress resumed

with Mrs. Stranahan in the Chair and heard reports of State Regents, accepting each one as read, until 10:30 o'clock, when it adjourned.

On the morning of February twenty-third, Mrs. Stranahan, Vice-President-General, was in the Chair, and after prayer and music there was a demand from the minority for a question of privilege, which the Congress voted to defer until reports of Regents were finished. After that the privilege was granted and Mrs. William D. Cabell spoke at length on the subjects treated of in her circular of December 15, 1893. Her remarks became personal and the Congress then voted to proceed to business, and very soon after adjourned to attend a reception at the White House. They had accepted an invitation kindly extended to them by Mrs. Cleveland on the previous day. The reception was very fully attended, and the President-General, Mrs. Stevenson, graciously presented the "Daughters" individually to the wife of the President.

From four to six o'clock on the same day a beautiful reception was given the Congress and "Daughters" by the President-General, Mrs. Stevenson, who was so animated and agreeable that she appeared to have overcome all sense of fatigue. Her gown was of white moire, trimmed with bands of ermine, corsage decolaté with fall of lace and diamond ornaments; was a most becoming costume. Mr. Stevenson, Vice-President of the United States, assisted her, as also the honorary national officers, Mrs. Judge Putnam, Honorary Vice-President-General, of New York, and Mrs. Margaret Hetzel, Honorary-Vice-President-General, of Virginia; also assisted by Mrs. Kerfoot, State Regent of Illinois. The ushers of the Congress had been invited by Mrs. Stevenson to entertain the guests in the supper room, numerous waiters serving all from a generous and handsome table. The rich center-piece was of white and red flowers, intertwined with blue ribbons, and the rooms were decorated with flags. The receiving rooms were crowded during the two hours with a happy throng, who seemed to enjoy the easy hospitality of the Vice-President and his wife so cordially extended to the Society.

At the evening session of the Congress Mrs. Peck, the Regent of Wisconsin, was in the Chair, who presided with great

ability and fairness throughout the evening. The reports of State Regents were continued, and when complete the consideration of amendments was taken up. Here followed a very long and tedious calling of the roll and verification of voters, followed by a vote of the Congress to continue its session later. About eleven o'clock the vote on the elimination of the phrase, "mother of a patriot" was called for by the name of the individual voter, who answered aye or no. It resulted in one hundred and thirty-eight ayes and thirteen nays. The other amendments were also voted on and accepted, except the one amending the Constitution, which was rejected.

At the opening of the Congress on February twenty-fourth, Mrs. McLean, an officer of the New York City Chapter, was in the Chair by invitation of the President-General. It was found, however, that this was not a continued session from the previous evening, but the opening of a new session, which, by the Constitution, required the presence in the Chair of a Vice-President-General in the absence of the President-General, and Mrs. McLean gracefully retired. The vote was put to the Congress as to what Vice-President-General should preside. Mrs. Stranahan was nominated and immediately elected, the Congress having expressed repeatedly when she was in the Chair great confidence in her firm, just, and pleasant way of presiding.

Mrs. Cabell asked again for the privilege of the floor, and a protracted discussion arose upon an opposing demand for the order of the day to be carried out and the privilege being deferred until the discussion for the good of the Society began. The Chair ruled that the regular order of business was in order, but in consideration of the importance of hearing Mrs. Cabell's statement, upon a vote of the house and with her consent or suggestion, one hour was devoted to a discussion of the matters she would bring forward, one-half hour for each side; the one opening the discussion to retain the last five or ten minutes of their time for the closing article. Mrs. Cabell read a statement occupying about twenty minutes, a reproduction of the charges brought against the Board and the Magazine, published in her circular of December 15, 1893, signed also by three other ex-officers. At the close of her

remarks Mrs. Putney, representing the State Regent of Virginia, read in a clear and pleasing voice the opinion of Judge Shepard, of Illinois, which paper was indorsed by a number of eminent jurists and lawyers, sustaining the action of the Board on October 5, 1893. She was followed immediately by Mrs. Andrew Hill, Chapter Regent from Georgia, who read an opinion in support of the same act, by Judge Cox, of Georgia, indorsed by other lawyers. Mrs. Lockwood, Vice-President-General, stated briefly and clearly the impossibility of a packed Board on October fifth, or a preconcerted appeal from the Chair, as she had arrived from Chicago from her work as Lady Manager the night of October fourth; had no communication with members of the Board, and had suggested the appeal from the Chair on October fifth. Mrs. Dickins spoke two or three minutes in explanation of her resolution on October fifth, which declared that a vacancy would exist on October seventh in the office of Vice-President in Charge of Organization. Mrs. Walworth spoke about two minutes on the legal points involved. "Time up" was called, the half hour being exhausted, and Mrs. Breckinridge took the floor to close in behalf of the ex-officers. She gave some explanation of her presence at the conference of October 4, 1893, where she had been invited as a lineal. She spoke pleasantly and voluntarily omitted such parts of her paper as she said were personal, and had barely finished it when "time" was again called. The gavel came down vigorously to overcome the vociferous cries of the minority for time to read Judge Harlan's opinion, and that of other lawyers and judges in support of their position. The Chair stated that a longer indulgence would prevent the election of officers and imperil the very existence of the Society. At this point a resolution was offered that the Congress sustain the action of the Board on October 5, 1893, in filling the vacancy made by the expiration of the term of service of Mrs. Boynton, Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Chapters. It was carried by a large majority, the ayes being heard by a continuous and decided sound, and, as a gentleman in the gallery expressed it, the noes like a scattering and ineffectual sound of musketry.

It was past one o'clock, and the whole list of national officers were yet to be nominated and elected, and the names of State

Regents to be announced. The church had been engaged until three o'clock only, but permission was obtained to hold it until five. This time was consumed with finishing up the business and with the elections. A touching incident was the removal of the full length portrait of Mrs. Harrison during the excitement of these elections. When the picture was loosened from its fastenings the Chairman requested the Congress to rise while it was being removed from the house. Instantly a reverent stillness prevailed while the picture was carried facing the audience through the church to the front door, whence it was carried to the White House for its permanent home.

Mrs. Hogg, of Pennsylvania, nominated Mrs. Letitia Green Stevenson, who was re-elected President-General by acclamation. Mrs. Hogg was appointed chairman of a committee to announce this election to Mrs. Stevenson. She waited on her on Monday, accompanied by Mrs. Keim, Mrs. Geer, Mrs. Dickins and Mrs. Heth.

Mrs. Hogg spoke as follows:

*"Madam President :*

"It is with unfeigned pleasure that we, a committee appointed to represent the Third Continental Congress of an organization which numbers more than four thousand of the women of our land, come to bring again to you a gift—the greatest in our power to bestow—the office of President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution. We appreciate gratefully your kindly interest in our Society, and your gracious acts in its behalf. We bring to you assurance of loving regard, with the earnest wish and hope that you soon may regain your wonted health and vigor, and that this year will be to you, and to the Society over which you preside, one of greatest prosperity and blessing.

Mrs. Stevenson responded:

*"Mrs. Hogg and Ladies of the Notification Committee :*

"I should be more than human were I not deeply touched by your kind words, and by the unanimous action of the Third Continental Congress on Saturday last. For the second time it is my privilege to accept from your hands the honorable office of

presiding officer of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

One year ago it was with the hope born of inexperience that I ventured upon untried waters. To-day it is with the hope established upon the loyalty of tried friends, that I pledge myself to whole-souled endeavor towards the advancement of the cause, and an unremitting effort to establish unity, peace and a dignified adjustment of all differences. My counsel shall be in the interest of harmony, at all costs save that of honor.

I am reluctantly compelled to state that my always uncertain strength will forbid that I shall take an active part in the conduct of affairs in connection with the National Society.

For the courtesy and forbearance so graciously shown me, I beg that you will accept my greatful thanks.

Again I thank you for this most signal mark of confidence and appreciation of honest effort in the transaction of affairs in connection with the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

We give a list of the officers elected and re-elected in the Third Continental Congress, of February 22, 1894, and by the Board of Management to fill out the complement allowed by the constitution:



## NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

1894.

*President-General.*

MRS. ADALAI E. STEVENSON,  
La Normandie, Washington, D. C.

*Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.*

Mrs. A. C. GEER,  
1223 N St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

*Honorary Vice-Presidents-General.*

MRS. LELAND STANFORD.	MRS. JOHN RISLEY PUTNAM.
MRS. MARGARET HETZEL.	MRS. A. LEO KNOTT.
MRS. ROGER A. PRYOR.	MRS. M. S. BUTLER.
MRS. B. W. KENNON.	MRS. ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH, 28 W. 59th St., New York.

*Vice-Presidents-General.*

MRS. WM. R. BEALE.	MISS ELLA LORAIN DORSEY.
MRS. F. W. DICKINS.	MRS. HARRY HETH.
MISS EUGENIA WASHINGTON.	MRS. R. OGDEN DOREMUS.
MRS. A. HOWARD CLARKE.	MRS. J. S. T. STRANAHAN.
MRS. M. S. LOCKWOOD.	MRS. JOSHUA WILBOUR.
MRS. SCHUYLER HAMILTON.	MRS. HOKE SMITH.
MRS. JOHN RITCHIE.	MRS. H. M. SHEPARD.
MRS. ANDREW HILL.	MRS. L. P. BLACKBURN.
MRS. A. G. BRACKETT.	MRS. RICHARD HAYS.
MISS VIRGINIA MILLER.	

*Treasurer-General.*

MRS. MIRANDA TULLOCK,  
121 B St. S. E., Washington, D. C.

*Secretaries-General.*

<i>Recording:</i>	<i>Corresponding:</i>
MRS. HENRY GANNETT, 1881 Harewood Ave., Le Droit Park, Washington, D. C.	MISS MARY DESHA, 1416 F St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

*Registrars-General.*

MISS FEDORA WILBUR, 1719 15th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.  
MRS. CHAS. ADDISON MANN, 2107 Penn. Ave., Washington, D. C.  
MRS. AGNES MARTIN BURNETT, 1733 Q St., Washington, D. C.

*Surgeon-General.*

DR. ANITA NEWCOMB McGEE, 1225 Conn. Ave., Washington, D. C.

*Historian-General.*

MRS. HENRY BLOUNT, "The Oaks," 3101 U St., Washington, D. C.

*Chaplain-General.*

MRS. E. T. BULLOCK, 1316 Florida Ave., Washington, D. C.

*State Regent.*

Arkansas—Mrs. Wm. A. Cantrell, Little Rock.  
 California—Mrs. V. K. Maddox, Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.  
 Connecticut—Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim.  
 District of Columbia—Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, 2040 F St., Washington, D. C.  
 Georgia—Mrs. S. T. Morgan, Augusta.  
 Illinois—Mrs. S. H. Kerfoot, 136 Rush St., Chicago.  
 Indiana—Mrs. C. C. Foster, 726 N. Penn St., Indianapolis.  
 Iowa—Mrs. John A. T. Hull, Des Moines (House of Representatives).  
 Kansas—  
 Kentucky—Mrs. Henry L. Pope, 701 W. Chestnut St., Louisville.  
 Louisiana—Mrs. Eliza C. Ferguson, 130 Julia St., New Orleans.  
 Maryland—Miss Alice Key Blunt, 919 Cathedral St., Baltimore.  
 Massachusetts—Mrs. Chas. M. Gree, 78 Marlborough St., Boston.  
 Minnesota—Mrs. R. M. Newport, 217 Summit Ave., St. Paul.  
 New Hampshire—Mrs. Arthur A. Clarke, 99 Lowell St., Manchester.  
 New Jersey—Mrs. W. W. Shippenn, 14 5th Ave., New York City.  
 New York—Miss Louise Ward McAllister, 16 West 36th St., New York City.  
 North Carolina—Mrs. M. McK. Nash, Newbern.  
 Ohio—Mrs. A. H. Hinkle, 77 Pike St., Cincinnati.  
 Oregon—Mrs. J. B. Montgomery, Portland.  
 Pennsylvania—Mrs. N. B. Hogg, 78 Church St., Allegheny.  
 Rhode Island—Miss A. S. Knight, 366 Broadway St., Providence.  
 South Carolina—Mrs. R. C. Bacon, Columbia.  
 Tennessee—Mrs. J. Harvie Mathes, 29 Cynthia Place, Memphis.  
 Vermont—Mrs. Jesse Berrett, Bardwell House, Rutland.  
 Virginia—Mrs. Wm. Wirt Henry, 416 E. Franklin St., Richmond.  
 West Virginia—Mrs. Chas. J. Goff, Clarkesburgh.  
 Wisconsin—Mrs. Jas. S. Peck, 5 Waverly Place, Milwaukee.



## ERRATA.

Mrs. Jane G. Austin is at present at Linwood Square, Roxbury.

Mrs. Louisa A. Beal, no final e.

Mrs. Emily M. Beebe, 199 Commonwealth avenue.

Mrs. Crosby's name is *Uberfo C.*, not *Uberte*.

Mrs. Emily M. Eliot, one t.

Mrs. Mary Eliot, Walnut street, Brookline.

Mrs. Ellen L. Fowler married a year ago, is Mrs. William F. Humphrey, Aspinwall avenue, Brookline.

Mrs. Hale is Ellen Sever, not Ella Senel.

Mrs. Augustus Lowell has resigned from the Society on account of ill health.

Mrs. O'Neil is at the Copley.

Miss Rebecca Warren Brown is at the Kempton.

Mrs. John H. Morison has only one r, and her name is Emily Marshall, not Sallie.

Mrs. Ida Farr Miller, not Miss.

Mrs. Edith Prescott Wolcott, not Miss.

Mrs. Charles H. Parker is Laura *Wolcott* not *Walcott*.

Mrs. William L. Frost is Aimée T., not Annie.

Miss Annie C. Meriom lives in Washington in winter.

Mrs. Alexander Whiteside, 6 Newbury street;

{ Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer (Pauline Revere), 22 Fairfield street;

{ Mrs. Henry T. Grew (Jane Wigglesworth), 89 Beacon street;

{ Mrs. Curtis Guild (Sarah Cobb), 26 Mt. Vernon street;

are omitted altogether.

Mrs. Frederick W. Croby (Clara W. Dorchester) has just joined the Warren and Prescott Chapter, having been previously admitted to the National Society.

Miss Elizabeth C. Trott retired from the Warren and Prescott Chapter to join a Buffalo Chapter.

1376 Manchester, Miss Anna Buehler, not Annie Buchler, as printed, Bristol, Rhode Island.

Mrs. Martha P. N Lucas, 24 Cherry street, Fall River, Massachusetts.

\*Mrs. Mary J. Brunsen (*Bristol*, deceased).

Mrs. Annie H. Wetherell, 38 Cherry street, Fall River, Massachusetts.

Miss Carrie P. Church, 216 S street northeast, Eckington, Washington, District of Columbia.

No. 128. Mrs. instead of *Miss* Z. L. Robbins, 1750 M street, Washington, District of Columbia.

The name of Mrs. Mary E. Walls Bucher (Mrs. Joseph C. Bucher), Lewisburgh, Pennsylvania, No. 3238, has been omitted in the Supplement. (Omitted). Mrs. Elizabeth M. Jones, No. 1663, 1820 Washington street, San Francisco, California.

On page 189, February Magazine, 1894, in official proceeding of the National Board, where it stated that "Mrs. Hogg requested that 500 copies, etc., it should have been Mrs. Clarke requested, etc."

#### NORTH CAROLINA.

Mrs. Patty Blount Rodman Guion, Newbern.

Mrs. Fanny de Berniere Whitaker, Raleigh.

In the list of the Daughters of Maryland, Supplement, page 68, the name (404) Bessie G. Daves should be Daves, and St. Paul avenue should be street.

The residence of Mrs. Lucy W. Giles, of the North Carolina Daughters, (1546) should be Wilmington, not Washington, see Supplement, page 91; and in the same list put the name McKinlay, for McKinley. Mrs. Eva Granberry Summer should be Sumner, and the residence of Ruth Wilson Hairston should be Davie, not Davis county.

In the article on "Eligibility," in the December Monthly, the types (page 673) make Major Graham Daves give the date of Washington's death as December, "1779," instead of 1799. Evidently a slip of the types, as the dates 1783-'84, in which Washington is mentioned, are correctly given in the same article previously.

On page 18 of the Supplement the name "Newberne" should either be Newberu—a single word, as on page 91—or if a final e be used, a capital B must be used, thus: New Berne.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, NUMBER 1095.

should read, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lee Maine, 2111 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, District of Columbia.

Page 39. Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, 1225 Connecticut avenue, Washington, District of Columbia.

Page 40. No. 3016. Miss Anna Josepha Newcomb.

Sophia Lord Cass Hutchinson, Sewickley, Pennsylvania.

#### CONNECTICUT.

2226, Mrs. Sarah Gore Denison, Groton.

3091, Mrs. Phil B. Hovey, New London.

2722, Miss Grace P. Johnson, Noank.

2304, Mrs. Annie Holl Smith, New London.

2718, Mrs. Marian K. H. Stayner, New London.

2303, Mrs. Mary Comstock Viets, New London.

2716, Miss Addie A. Thomas, Groton.

Mrs. Henry Thorp Bulkley, Fairfield and Southport Chapters.

On page 123 of the supplemental list of members the name should be Mrs. Abbie A Cadle Mahin.

Insert under Massachusetts, Mrs. Rebecca Warren Brown, 237 Berkeley street, Hotel Kempton, Boston, Massachusetts.

Insert Mrs. Emma T. Keim, Reading, Pennsylvania ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~.  
No. 1995, Mrs. Catharine A. Dudley Bramble, Noank, Connecticut.  
Fanny Ledyard Chapter, Mystic, Connecticut. Vice-Regent should  
be Mrs. Ella G. Wheeler, and *Mrs.* instead of Miss Emily D. Noyce.

## IOWA.

Mrs. Clara A. Cooley, 1394 Locust street, Dubuque, Iowa.

Miss Boileau, page 96. Change her name to read, "Larned, Mrs. James M."

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Miss *Rebecca Warren Brown*, Honorary Regent of Massachusetts, and member of the Warren and Prescott Chapter.

## MILICENT PORTER CHAPTER.

The following officers of the Waterbury, Connecticut, Chapter are:

Mrs. Irving Chese, Prospect street, Treasurer.

Mrs. Emily G. Smith, 17 Holmes avenue, Registrar and Secretary.

Make the following corrections in the Directory:

Mrs. Henry C. Griggs, (2176) instead of Mr.

Miss Susie Hill's address (2826) is 1 First avenue.

Mrs. Henry Leach, (3095) 37 State street.

Mrs. Munson, (3110) not Manson.

Mrs. Elizabeth R. Abbott, (3998) 10 Fairview street.

Mrs. Barlo, not Barr, (3997) 25 Johnson street.

Mrs. Rebecca B. Goodwin, (3992) 35 Park avenue.

Mrs. Charlotte Hill, (3993) Leavenworth street.

Mrs. Hayden, (3999) Pine street.

Miss Emmeline D. Warner, (3996) 23 Pine street.

Mrs. Emily Goodrich Smith, (2755 *not* 2756) 17 Holmes avenue.

The last application blank returned to me as Registrar, from Wash-Miss Ida Lewis, (4001). There is in the list (4002) a Mrs. Cross, of Lyndsay street, Waterbury. No such person or street is known.

All the members of our Chapter are delighted with Supplement: It is a monumental work.

## MARY CLAP WOOSTER CHAPTER, NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

Change Miss E. S. Eaton, 70 Sachem street, to Mrs. E. C. Beecher, (Recording Secretary), 199 York street. Page 5.

Change Mrs. William Beebe, 83 Wall street, to 262 Bradley street. Page 44.

Add to Mrs. T. W. T. Curtis, 364 Orange street. Page 45.

Change Miss Idaline C. Darrow, 10 College street, to 154 Humphrey street. Page 45.

Change Miss Elizabeth S. Eaton, 70 Lachim street, to 70 Sachem street. Page 46.

Change Mrs. John C. Kenney to Kinney. Page 47.

Add to Miss Martha D. Porter, 31 Hillhouse avenue. Page 48.

Add to Mrs. E. E. Salisbury, 237 Church street. Page 50.

Add to Mrs. N. D. Sperry, 466 Orange street. Page 50.

Change Mrs. M. F. Tyler. 23 College street, to 33 College street.  
Page 50.

The name of Mrs. Alfred P. Rockwell, Manchester, Massachusetts,  
does not appear. She is a member of Mary Clap Wooster Chapter,  
New Haven.

Change Miss Emma L. Tracy to E. Louise Tracy, 302 Union street,  
Brooklyn. Page 89.

Change Mrs. William T. Brooke to Mrs. William T. Brooks. Page 44.

Change Mrs. Ellem M. Parmelia Denning to Mrs. Ellen M. Parmelia  
Deming. Page 46.

Change Mrs. Samuel H. Street, Postoffice Box 1505, to Mrs. Samuel  
H. Street, 217 Bishop street. Page 122.



